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Mahatma Goes On Fast For Peace In Our Land

Flare Up In Calcutta

29 Dead And 292 Injured

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1, (A.P.I.): There was a sudden flare-up of communal disturbances in Calcutta today. According to hospital figures collected by the Bengal Government, 29 persons were killed and 292 injured upto 9 at night.

Curfew has been ordered in nine police station areas of the City from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., the military have been called out to take up positions and dominate six police station areas, and police patrolling and picketing have been intensified.

The Governor of West Bengal, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, had a prolonged meeting with Mahatma Gandhi when the disturbances and measures to restore communal peace were discussed.

The Prime Minister of West Bengal, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, and other ministers, as well as peace parties visited the affected localities.

PREMIER'S WARNING

Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Premier of West Bengal, appealed to the people and the press at a conference today to co-operate with Government in maintaining peace in the city. "We have given stern warning to the people times without number and I do not want to give them any further warning. We will now act and act properly," he said.

Dr. Ghosh referred to the headlines given in certain local papers to communal incidents in the West Punjab which he said were bound to create communal passion.

A number of peace processions organised by different students organisations and the newly formed "Santi-Sena" (peace brigade) paraded through areas affected by the recrudescence of communal disturbance today.

The processionists included both Hindus and Muslims.

LAHORE, Sept. 1, (A.P.I.): Apart from two knife-attacks, one of which proved fatal, the situation in Lahore continued to be quiet on Monday.

ATTACKS ON TRAINS IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Sept. 1, (A.P.I.): A high railway police official at Karachi today explained that seven passengers were killed and 20 others were injured in attacks on passenger trains in Sind between August 26 and 30. He said in three other incidents a railway coolie and a pointsman succumbed to their injuries while a clock winder had been admitted to hospital.

The official stated that the victims belonged to the minority communities. The motive of the assailants appeared to be to commit robbery and they carried on their nefarious activities during night time. They threw out the passengers from running trains between Rnori and Red stations on the main Karachi—Lahore railway line.

By the time the report of the crime reached the Police, the assailants crossed the borders of Sind; which said the officials, made the police task difficult. However five of the suspects, including one Christian and one Sikh, had been arrested and the police have recovered from them swords daggers and knives.

KARACHI, Sept. 1, (A.P.I.): Quetta and the whole of Baluchistan has been quiet for the past week, says a press note issued today.

NO MUSLIM OPPOSITION IN SIND ASSEMBLY

KARACHI, Sept. 1. (A.P.I.): Khan Bahadur Haji Moulabux, M.L.A., and brother of the late Mr. Allah Bux and leader of the Nationalist Muslims in Sind, to-day joined the Muslim League along with his follower, Sardar Khan Khoso, M.L.A.

Both Mr. Moulabux and Sardar Khan Khoso were the only two Muslim members in the opposition in the Sind Assembly, with their joining the Muslim League, the opposition will now consist only of twenty Congress members.

STOP PRESS

LATHI CHARGE ON BANGALORE PROCESSION

BANGALORE, Sept. 1 (API).—Six persons sustained slight injuries and four persons were arrested today when the police made a lathi charge on a procession which attempted to persuade the workers of the Bangalore Tobacco Factory in Frazer town, a suburb of the Bangalore Cantonment area, to observe a hartal in connection with the Satyagraha movement.

JINNAH BACK IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Sept. 1 (API).—Qaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, arrived in Karachi from Lahore by air at 6.1 p.m. today.

BAN ON "ARAB-KA-SITARA"

BOMBAY, Monday (API).—The Government of Bombay has decided that the film entitled "Arab-Ka-Sitara" produced by the Roshan Pictures should be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole province.

Leonine Mob Violence Forces Issue

'Calcutta Should Not Relapse To Law Of Jungle'

STOP KILLINGS AND SPARE GANDHIJI FOR PUNJAB, APPEALS RAJAJI

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi began a fast at 8-15 tonight "to end only it and when sanity returns to Calcutta."

Mahatmaji said in a statement that he would, as usual, permit himself to add salt and soda bicarb to the water he might wish to drink during the fast.

PUNJAB TOUR POSTPONED

He added that he had an urgent message calling him to the Punjab. "But now that the Calcutta bubble seems to have burst, with what face can I go to the Punjab?"

ORDEAL TO END WHEN SANITY RETURNS

The weapon which has hitherto proved infallible for me is fasting. What my word in person cannot do, my fast may. It may touch the hearts of all the warring elements even in the Punjab if it does in Calcutta. I therefore, begin fasting from 8-30 p.m. tonight, to end only if and when sanity returns to Calcutta".

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT TO PRESS

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the press:—"I regret to have to report to you that last night some youths brought to the compound a bandaged man. He was reported to have been attacked by some Muslims. The Prime Minister had him examined and the report was that he had no marks on his body of stabbing, which he was said to have received. The seriousness of the injury, however, is not the chief point. What I want to emphasize is that these young men tried to become judges and executioners.

This was about 10.00 p.m. Calcutta Time. They began to shout at the top of their voices. My sleep was disturbed but I tried to lie quiet, not knowing what was happening. I heard the window panes being smashed. I had, lying on either side of me, two very brave girls. They would not sleep. Without my knowledge, for my eyes were closed, they went among the small crowd and tried to pacify them. Thank God, the crowd did not do any harm to them. The old Muslim lady in the house endearingly called Bi Amma and a young Muslim stood near my matting, I suppose, to protect me from harm.

GANDHIJI APPEALS TO CROWD

The noise continued to swell. Some had entered the central hall, began to knock open the many doors. I felt that I must get up and face the angry group. I stood at the threshold of one of the doors. Friendly faces surrounded me and would not let me move forward. My vow of silence admitted of my breaking it on such occasions, and I broke it and began to appeal to the angry youngmen to be quiet. I asked the Bengali grand-daughter-in-law to translate my few words in Bengali. All to no purpose. Their ears were closed against reason.

I clasped my hands in the Hindu fashion. Nothing doing. More window panes began to crack. The friendly ones in the crowd tried to pacify the crowd. There were police Officers. Be it said to their credit that they did not try to exercise authority. They too clasped their hands in appeal. A lathi blow missed me and everybody round me. A brick aimed at me hurt a Muslim friend standing by. The two girls would not leave me and held on to me to the last. Meanwhile the Police Superintendent and his Officers came in. They too did not use force. They appealed to me to retire. Then there was a chance of their stilling the young men. After a time the crowd melted.

POLICE USE TEAR GAS

What happened outside the compound gate I do not know except that the Police had to use tear gas to disperse the crowd. Meanwhile, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Ananda Babu and Dr. Nripen walked in and after some discussion left. Happily Shahid Saheb had gone home to prepare for tomorrow's proposed departure for Noakhali. In view of the above ugly incident, which no one could tell where it would lead to, I could not think of leaving Calcutta for Noakhali.

FORGET LYNCH LAW

What is the lesson of the incident? It is clear to me that if India is to retain her dearly won independence all men and women must completely forget lynch law. What was attempted was an indifferent imitation of it. If Muslims misbehaved the

(Continued On Page 5)

Britain's T. U. C. Meeting

Support To Labour Govt. Assured

SOUTHPORT, (Lancashire), Sept. 1, (Reuter): Britain's Trades Union Congress—Parliament of her organised labour—met here today for what promised to be the most fateful Annual Conference in 79 years history of the world's pioneer labour movement.

The 800 delegates representing the largest membership ever recorded—more than seven and a half million Unionists—went straight to work "with a full sense of realism" to hear a special report assuring the Labour Government of their support in Britain's time of crisis.

When the Conference ends, the report said, "Contact will be made with the Government to get the clearest possible picture of the situation and to sit down with the appropriate Ministers to consider the plans of the Government for meeting the immediate position".

PUNJAB 'VARSITY MOURNS LOSS OF PROF. SINGH

LAHORE, Sept. 1. (A.P.I.): In an official communique the West Punjab Government and the Vice-Chancellor and staff of the Punjab University greatly regret the death of Sardar Bahadur Professor M. G. Singh this morning as a result of stabbing. This appears, the communique says, to have been an act of a disgruntled employee and not a communal incident.

Mysore Congress Launches 'Satyagraha'

Complete 'Hartal' In Bangalore: Kolar Gold Miners Strike Work

BANGALORE, Sept. 1, (A.P.I.): The Mysore State Congress launched Satyagraha to-day for the attainment of Responsible Government.

The State Congress President Mr. K. Chengalroya Reddi, who is the first "Dictator" for the conduct of the movement, unfurled the Indian Union Flag in Subhas Nagar, where the last annual session of the Mysore State Congress first decided to launch a struggle for Responsible Government.

All shops, mills, schools and other institutions observed a 'hartal' today.

After 'prabhat pheries' in the morning, a number of processions went round the city and terminated in Subhas Nagar where the flag-hoisting took place.

Strictly Non-Violent

Unfurling the Indian Union flag, Mr. Chengalroya Reddi said the flag was the symbol of the struggle which the State's people were launching. He exhorted the people to keep its honour unsullied. The struggle for Responsible Government in Mysore would be strictly non-violent and the people should keep Mahatma Gandhi as their ideal and inspiration.

MYSORE VS. UNION FLAG

Mr. Reddi said that in the past the Mysore State Congress used to hoist both the Congress Flag and the Mysore State Flag. For the first time now, however, the Congress had decided not to hoist the Mysore flag, because the Government of Mysore, which formerly flew the Union Jack on ceremonial occasions, did not fly the Indian Union Flag by the side of the Mysore State Flag in celebration of Indian Independence.

Mr. Reddi added that he was convinced that Mysore had joined the Constituent Assembly and acceded to the Indian Dominion not willingly, but because it had no other alternative. The people of Mysore could be proud of the Mysore flag only when they had full Responsible Government. The Princes had always stood by the British Government as bulwarks against the freedom movement in India. The British had now quit India. The people of the Indian States had still to feel the dawn of the era of independence.

The Mysore State Congress had exhausted all constitutional methods and had now resorted to direct action as the last resort. The movement was of the people and for the people. The banner he was unfurling should inspire them in their direct action.

GOVT. PREPARED

While the programme of direct action is yet to be announced by the President of the State Congress, the State Government have taken all precautions to maintain order, and strong police forces have been deployed.

STRIKE IN KOLAR GOLD FIELDS

BANGALORE, Sept. 1 (API).—A report from Kolar says that workers in all the four gold mines there have struck work.

Division Of East Punjab & Delhi Area

Facilitating Co-operation Between Two Commanders

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1. (A.P.I.): A communique from the Defence Ministry to-night announced the division of the Delhi and East Punjab Military Area into two independent areas. The Operational Control of these areas will be directed from Army Headquarters, India.

The East Punjab area will be under the command of Major General Rees with headquarters at Lahore and will consist of the civil districts of Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Amritsar and parts of Lahore and Gurdaspur districts which lie within India's border.

The Delhi area will be under the command of Major General Maharaj Rajindra Singhji with Headquarters in Delhi cantonment and will comprise Delhi. Ambala, Rohtak, Hissar, Karnal, Gurgaon, Simla and Ajmer-Merwara.

REASON FOR DIVISION.

Giving the reason for the creation of the two independent areas the communique said: "By breaking the normal chain, which would have been through Headquarters, Eastern Command, it is considered that speed and intimacy of control will be achieved".

The fact that the Headquarters of both Eastern Punjab Lanore area are established at Lahore will facilitate close co-operation and consultation between the two Commanders, which is essential for military operations as well as for the evacuation of refugees in those areas.

A military organisation under Brigadier S. B. S. Chimini is being set up to assist the evacuation of refugees by Military and Civilian transport.

A joint press camp is being established at Lahore to facilitate the collection and dissemination of reliable news from East and West Punjab with a view to allaying anxiety.

ORDERS TO COMMANDERS.

The orders issued to the two Commanders by the Army Headquarters, India, say that the task of the military would be to aid the civil power to the maximum extent in order to (a) restore peaceful conditions, (b) protect and move refugees from and to collecting Camps to and from West Punjab.

In this task the commanders have been instructed to ensure:—(a) that all troops act with the greatest energy and determination against any person regardless of communities engaging in violence, loot, arson etc. (B) that all officers clearly understand that this change in control may have an immediate psychological effect on the population and it is, therefore, most necessary to take advantage of it by maintaining close and friendly relations with civilian officials and all law building citizens.

(C) That closest liaison is maintained with the Governor of East Punjab, the Commander of Lahore area and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

Men From Pakistan 'Occupy' 150 E. Punjab Villages

200-Miles Of Border Area 'Dangerously Disturbed': Attack On Two Trains

AMRITSAR, September 1.. (A.P.I.): A 200-mile stretch of Indo-Pakistan border from Pathankot to Ferozepur is dangerously disturbed, according to information available here.

According to reports reaching the authorities here, 150 villages situated across the river Ravi and given to Eastern Punjab under the Radcliffe Award have been occupied by Muslims from Pakistan who forcibly ejected all Hindus and Sikhs from these villages.

REFUGEES MEET DEFENCE MEMBER

When the Defence Member Sardar Baldev Singh visited Amritsar last week, refugees from these villages narrated to him what had happened. Some of the refugees had crossed the Ravi on rafts as non-Muslims were forbidden to use the bridge.

The Magistrate of Chhabra after a tour of the Lahore-Amritsar border line said no Hindu or Sikh could be found. Their houses were completely deserted, most of them were looted or burnt.

'NO SAFE PLACE FOR HINDUS AND SIKHS IN PAKISTAN'

Sachar Indicts Govt. Officials

AMRITSAR, August 28 (Delayed) (API).—Conditions in West Punjab compelled the minorities in sheer self-preservation to run away from the Province, said Lala Bhimsen Sachar, leader of Congress Party in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, in an interview.

While condemning acts of communal frenzy in East Punjab, Mr. Sachar said they were being put down by the combined efforts of the Provincial and Central Governments and public leaders. It pained him to notice absence of any condemnation by responsible Muslim leaders of brutalities against Hindus and Sikhs in West Punjab.

"Those who have seen with their own eyes—as I have seen myself—acts of lawlessness not only being committeed in the presence of Government officials but often by Government officials themselves cannot have either justification or the will to advise minorities to remain where they are.

"There does not appear to be any alternative to complete evacuation.

"It is for the Muslim leaders to determine the basis of the Pakistan State.

"As it is, there cannot be any safe place for Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan.

"Bitter hatred of Hindus and Sikhs and the sordid desire of the average Muslim to get into easy possession of riches and properties of non-Muslims does not allow him time to think or act justly and humanely."

Mr. Sachar invited Muslim leaders, doubting the veracity of his statement, to accompany him to places which had been scenes of outrages.

Mortar Shelling Destroys East Punjab Village

AMRITSAR, August 28 (API).—Mortar shelling was used by raiders across the India-Pakistan border when considerable damage to life and property was caused in the village of Bachwind, an important village on the India side of the border. Officials, who visited the village, said it was in ruins.

In the village of Pulkanjari on the East Punjab side of the border some 200 to 300 residents have been reported killed and the village completely destroyed. Enquiries show that the raiders appeared in military uniforms. Fifty girls were reported kidnapped, of whom two were subsequently recovered by the police. Twelve injured persons from this village were brought to the civil hospital at Amritsar.

Latest information reaching here shows the village of Ghariala, near Kasur, ceded to Eastern Punjab under the Boundary Commission's Award, has been destroyed.

Attack On Trains: Some Feared Killed

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1 (API).—An attack was made by an armed mob on a local passenger train this morning at a place between Narela and Badli Railway stations, about ten miles from Delhi. The train was on its way to Delhi from Soanipath side. Though the number of casualties is not known, it is feared, some persons were killed.

The mob dispersed before the police could reach the spot.

Another train was attacked at Patli station this morning. The train arrived at Delhi at noon. The number of camps run on private charity.

LAKH WEST PUNJAB REFUGEES IN AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, Sept. 1 (API).—Over 100,000 non-Muslim refugees have poured into Amritsar from the West Punjab and nearly one-third of this number is living in a dozen refugee private charity.

East Punjab Situation Improves

JULLUNDER, Sept. 1 (API).

Rapid improvement continues in the general situation in the East Punjab, says a Press Note issued by the East Punjab Government. Bazars have opened in Amritsar and Jullundur. Rural areas of Ferozepore, Amritsar are completely quiet. No incident has been reported from Jullundur though there is some tension in the rural areas. In Ludhiana both the city and the countryside show distinct improvement.

REFUGEES FROM WEST PUNJAB

In Gurdaspur the situation is much better. Large influx of refugees continues from West Punjab. Liaison Section of the East Punjab Government at Lahore has been greatly strengthened by the appointment of a number of Assistant Liasion Officers. The East Punjab Government has requested the Defence Department of the Government of India for a number of military officers of the ranks of Major and Captain to work in its Liasion Section in the West Punjab.

Jawahar And Liaquat Back In Lahore

LAHORE, Sept. 1 (API).—Pt. Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Ministers respectively of India and Pakistan, today visited Hoshiarpur and Jullundur, at Jullundur they were joined by the second touring party consisting of Sardar Abdur Rab Nistar, Communications Minister of Pakistan, and Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister of India, who visited Jullundur on the conclusion of their two-day visit to Ferozepur and Ludhiana. Both the parties returned to Lahore in the evening.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Pandit Nehru are visiting Montgomery tomorrow.

Britain's Muslims' Fast For Riot Relief

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Reuter).—From today, Britain's Muslim community are to fast on Monday's and Thursdays, from dawn to sunset, until the present trouble in the Punjab is ended, it was announced at the London mosque today.

A similar gesture is to be made by Muslim communities in France, Switzerland, Spain and other European countries, it was stated.

In addition to prayers and fasting, the British Muslim community has devoted one per cent of the personal property of members, or one month's wages of those members with no personal property, to the relief and assistance of victims of communal strife in India.

BRIEF SESSION OF INDIAN CONSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1, (A.P.I.): It is proposed to hold a brief session of the Constituent Assembly as the Dominion Legislature from the beginning of October to the Puja Holidays, it is reliably learnt.

It is understood that there is a fair amount of legislation left over from the last session of the Legislative Assembly, which has to be carried over and in addition some of the Ordinances issued recently may also have to be given the form of Legislation. Government are understood to be preparing the agenda for the session.

Br. Not To Import Food Grain From U. S.

LONDON, Sept. 1. (Reuter): Britain will refuse her September allocation of 72,000 tons of grain from the United States, it was authoritatively learned here to-night.

Britain will most likely turn down her October allocation, an identical allocation, as well.

Grain circles commented that they feared several more European countries would soon be forced to do the same owing to their lack of dollars, but believed that India's allocation would be taken up fully.

Notice To Readers

Thursday September 4, being Parsi New Year day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Friday September 5.

Postal Strike Today

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Four thousand members of the lower grade staff including postmen and packers of the 80 Post Offices in Bombay city, will stage a one-day token stay-out strike to-day.

This decision was taken by the Bombay Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Unions at a joint meeting held on Monday at Blavatsky Lodge.

The strike is a protest against the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

CLERICAL STAFF SYMPATHY.

In view of the lower grade staff's strike, the Union of the clerical staff of the Postal department summoned an urgent general body meeting at Brahman Sabha Hall late in the night on Monday when they unanimously decided to stage a 10-minutes sympathetic stay-in strike. Their strike will begin at 12 noon to-day and last up to 12-10 p.m.

A last-minute effort was made by the Post Master General, Mr. R. E. Shalom on Saturday when he requested the Union leaders to give time to the postal authorities to consider the grievances of the postmen. Pointing out that in view of the trouble in the Punjab and other pressing problems, the Government of India could not attend to their grievances. The request of the Post Master General was considered at the meeting of the Union on Monday but the majority of the Union members favoured a token strike to-day as was decided at a general meeting earlier.

A spokesman of the Union told the press that the authorities were giving to the postmen and lower grade staff, all the allowances as recommended by the Pay Commission but the basic pay was not increased as recommended by the Commission and thus a postman will receive Rs. 9-14 less in the salary for the month of August and even if he receives the salary as recommended by the Commission with all the allowances, he will be a loser by Rs. 2-1 per month in comparison with what he got in July.

(See Page 5.)

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ROVER'S CUP

DELHI HEROES ELIMINATED

Bangalore Team Wins By Solitary Goal

BOMBAY, Monday.

Young Men's Sports Club, Bangalore	1
New Delhi Heroes	0

Two moffusil teams met in the second round of the Rover's Cup Football tournament to seek the honour of figuring in the last eight of the competition. The Bangalore side with a set of excellant forwards, who were, however, unable to make full use of their chances owing to their lack of experience on the wet and slippery surface that was the scene of the encounter. Conditions underfoot were not as bad as on Saturday last when the Trades scored a runaway victory.

Murthy, once the Tatas star forward, playing for the Bangalore side seemed to have lost much of his ability of dribling, or perhaps it was because due to the conditions under which he was playing. Douglas Swami, another player familiar to the Bombay crowd gave a good performawnce in the first half, but thereafter, unwisely decided to discard his boots with the resulting detererioration in his ability as a flankman.

Alexander and Jairam, ably assisted by their wing-halves provided an excellant defence and often foiled the moves of the opposing quintette. Alexander in the first half was beaten rather repeatedly by the speedy winger Kishen Das Thapar who gave an early promise but failed to live up to the expectations in the second half. Shanmugam, the winners' centre-half put in a sterling performance. His distribution was both sound and profitable. His forwards might have better utilised their chances had ground conditions been favourable, for they spent the better part of the match in their opponents' territory most of it near the goal-mouth. Samangi experienced poor luck when a good shot of his after beating the custodian struck the upright and rebounded into the field of play.

A good scoring chance that the visitors from Delhi lost was midway through the second half when outside left Kishen Das Thapar failed to bang home an easy chance after Vandraj was well beaten by a pass from one of the inside forwards. The only goal of the match was scored in the early part of the game when Murgesh scored from close range.

The teams:

Young Men's Sports Club, Bangalore—Vandraj; Alexander and Jairam; Aroryaraj, Shanmugam and Manikyam; Douglas Swami, Murgesh, Murthy, Samangi and Raman.

Delhi Heroes.—Satyapal; Mohinder Singh and Gentle; C. L. Tuli, Vidya Prakash and Ajaz Ashraf; Satya Pal, Rabhain, Aniba Prakash, Mohinder Pal and Kishen Das Thaper.

Referee—Utchil.

Linesmen—Dhankodi and Panton.

Tuesday evening at 5-40 p.m. Mohan Bagan vs Somersets.

U.S. WOMAN FLIER WINS HALLE TROPHY RACE

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31 (UPA): Mrs. Ruth Johnson, a wartime transport pilot from Upland, California, today won the Halle Trophy race at the national air races flying a T-6 training plane at an average speed of 223-390 miles per hour.

The race carries a five thousand dollar purse and is a 75 mile pylon contest for women pilots flying T-6 planes.

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Sports Notes From Britain

3,000 Sportsmen Will Invade Britain

BOOKIES CAST THEIR EYES ON CRICKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air).

London is getting ready to face 'invasion'. As the invasion is being undertaken on John Bull's invitation, the invaders can be assured of receiving right royal welcome. Already houses are being secured to lodge them. The invasion force will start landing from the beginning of July next year. But the operations will not commence till July 20. The invasion is in connection with the XIV OLYMPIAD. About fifty countries are sending athletes and other sportsmen to take part in the festival. Germany and Japan have not been invited and so they will not be in the picture. The attitude of the Soviet Union is not yet known. But she has applied for affiliation to various international sporting bodies and when her application has been favourably considered, she will be able to constitute a National Olympic Committee to which alone, under Olympiad Rules, invitation can be sent.

The Greeks used to hold Olympic games every four years from 776 B.C. to 394 A.D. when they were suppressed. In fact the word OLYMPIAD means a space of four years. That is the reason why the next Olympic meet will be known as XIV OLMPIAD though this will be the tenth festival of modern Olympic games, the first festival having been held at Athens in 1896. The subsequent festivals were held as follows; Paris 1900, St. Louis 1904, London, 1908, Stockholm 1912, Antwerp 1920, Paris 1924, Amsterdam 1928, Los Angeles 1932, Berlin 1936. Olympic sports range from classic marathon to aesthetic pursuits like sculpting. But in the popular sense, he who wins the track and field is believed to be the Olympic winner. The United States have reigned supreme in this field in the past, and there is little reason to believe that it will lose this superiority next year. Indians have dazzled the world in the past by their hockey. If India and Pakistan keep together they may easily repeat their past victories.

In ancient Greece torch relay races were held, and in 1936 the Germans had the runners in relay bring the flame by torches from the village of Olympia in southern Greece right across Europe to the peristyle in the stadium in Berlin to alight the Olympic flame which has to burn night and day in all weather for the duration of the games. The initial flame was engendered by setting fire to logs by means of rays of sun through a huge magnifying glass. The chances of the repetition of this dramatic episode are slender even though France and Switzerland have offered to provide torch carriers. But definitely the Olympic flame will be lighted in a bowl at one end of the stadium and kept alight for the historic seventeen days. The matter is under the consideration of the Technical Committee.

Main Olympic events will be held at Wembley in the world-famous Empire Stadium. Cycling will take place at Herne Hill, shooting at Bisley, rowing at Henley, yatching at Torquay equestrian events at Aldershot and weight-lifting at Harringay. The marathon walk will start and finish at Wembley, the competitors using the tunnel under the Royal box to leave and enter the stadium. As in ancient Greek Olympiads art competitions will be held on the present occasion. The subjects selected for the exhibition are sculpture, painting, artchitecture, Graphic Art, Music end Literature. I do hope that India will be represented at the art exhibition. The Games will be opened by the King of England with the traditional ceremonials.

Negroes And Olympics

At the Berlin Olympic Games a large number of U.S.A. winners were negroes. This was distasteful to Hitler who left his seat when the negroes appeared at the victory stand so that he might not have to salute awards. Such a thing will not happen in this old country. Negroes will be treated exactly as others are treated. Negroes, it is believed, will again figure prominently at the Olympics. But best negro runners at the moment are in Jamaica and Trinidad. But as these two places cannot afford to send separate teams to England and very likely they would be included in the Canadian team. But the real sensation at the Olympiad might be provided by Sweden's Strand who has already equalled Haegg's world record of 3.43 for 1500 meters and says he can run a mile in four minutes.

Soccer Season

British soccer season commenced today, about a million persons witnessing the opening day's plays. The 1946-47 season ended only about nine weeks ago. Though eighty-eight league clubs in the four divisions of the English Football League have managed to do their trial games, injuries and strains have not healed completely and newcomers will have to fill the positions of established stars. Most notable absentee in to-day's kick-off was Tommy Lawton, Chelsea centre-forward, who was hurt recently. Most clubs have signed on new players and some of those who shot headlines in the last season are appearing in new combination.

Test Match

There are two main reasons for South Africa holding England to a draw at the Oval in the last Test. First, the English side was weakened by the absence of Edrich and Butler and secondly, S. African's possess the uncommon quality of clinging to hope even when the situation appears hopeless. They required 451 run to win in the fourth innings or bat for seven hours and save the game. But they saved it. Mitchel, who plays a slow and sure game, and Nourse, who believes in attack technique easily established their claim to be ranked as the two outstanding South African players. Compton again bagged a century and hit the headlines. But the Englishmen have serious fear that they might not be in a position to meet the Australian challenge next year. The Tests with South Africa have shown that while Britain possess very good bats they are not enough. Compton to-day is on the top of his form. But he may not be able to maintain the form next year. One cannot pin one's hopes on a couple of players, howsoever brilliant they may be. Britain has yet to find devastating bowlers if Australians are not to be allowed to have the game their own way.

Cricket Twitter

For the present cricket fans are deeply concerned over rumours that bookies are planning to invade the sacred precincts of Lord's and Oval to introduce the science of betting. As there is very strong opposition to the introduction of betting on cricket field the bookies are not likely to pursue their plans. "Think of consequences of betting on cricket," says Daily Express sports editor. "How easy for a batsman to misjudge a straight ball. How natural to drop a catch. To-day we are proud of the expression, when disapproving of an underhand deed, that it is not cricket. We want to keep it that way. Keep the bookmakers out".

Educational Facilities For The Anglo-Indians

By M.K. Desai, M.A., LL.B., B.T. Headmaster, New English School, Jalgaon, E. K.

The general public is greatly puzzled to find that the Sub-Committee appointed by the Advisory Committee of the Indian Constituent Assembly should have recommended and the Constituent Assembly adopted without debate, that the Anglo-Indian schools should continue to get the present educational concessions from the Government.

Even Mahatma Gandhi, who is known to be generous to that community, in his post-prayer address only the other day, told the Anglo-Indians that he could not hold out any hope that the favoured treatment which they got during the foreign regime would be continued.

But the Sub-Committee, in their over anxiety to be just and fair to this minority, have out-Mahatmaed Mahatmaji in their generosity. For another period of three years the Anglo-Indian schools are to continue to get a grant of Rs. 45 lakhs per annum from the Central and the Provincial Governments which is to be reduced only by 10 per cent every three years. These special concessions are to be reviewed by the appropriate authorities at the end of ten years. It is hoped that the Anglo-Indian schools would then come into line with the other educational institutions.

One would not grudge special educational concessions to a minority, if it were not at the expense of the majority. However, the lay public seem to be little aware as to how much the poor Indian Peter is being robbed to pay this favoured Anglo-Indian Paul.

To talk of the Province of Bombay alone, there are according to their Report on Public Instruction for the year 1943-44, only 30 Anglo-Indian schools, having 6,371 children on their rolls. They get over Rs. 3 lakhs as provincial grants, out of a total of about Rs. 15 lakhs available for all the Non-Government secondary schools in the province. It is not known how much they receive from the Central Government.

It is interesting to note what the poor Indian Peter gets as grants from the same source. 833 Indian schools having 1,78,542 pupils on their rolls get a magnificent sum of a little over Rs. 10 lakhs as Provincial grants!

Whereas the pampered Anglo-Indian Paul has been getting from the Provincial Government Rs. 50 per pupil per annum by way of grant the much neglected Indian Peter has been getting only Rs. 5!

While the favourite Anglo-Indian Paul has been spending Rs. 177 per pupil per annum, the unfortunate Indian Peter has to starve on Rs. 50!

The Anglo-Indian being a rich community, their schools charge more fees to the guardians; and since they get more revenue by way of fees, grants and other sources, they spend more on all the items of school expenditure; and since they spend more, they get more by way of grants from the Government. "Unto him that hath more and useth well shall be given more," may be sound Biblical justice. But that a few rich should feed fat at the expense of the many poor is positive social injustice!

(Continued from col. 7)

meaning to be attached to all his profession of love and reverence for the mother-cow? The cost of their maintenance is a trifling matter, too. At the absolute minimum of 8 annas per head per day or Rs. 180/- per year these 11 lakhs will cost just about Rs. 18 crores for their grass and corn alone. But his bliss will not end there For, each succeeding year will see a fresh added quota of 11 lakhs, till at the end of five years (the life expectancy period of a cow after she goes dry) we will have one crore and fifty lakhs of cows in number which will thereafter remain constant, and the annual recurring expenses of feeding our revered horny-headed guests will be Rs. 300 crores! And even allowing a 50 per cent margin of error (which I deny) we will still need a round sum of Rs. 150 crores year in and year out. Who will find all this money? Mr. Dalmia and all his capitalist friends?

A. M. H.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Public Health Service

Sir,—With reference to the article headed Beveridge Plan for India published in your issue of last Wednesday about public medical service system, I have to say that if a medical public health service system is to be introduced here in Bombay (and other parts of India as it is in England, it is vitally important that before Congress Government decides on the form this medical health service system is to take, compulsory vaccination should be abolished in Bombay even as compulsory vaccination is abolished altogether in England and U. S. A. and Australia.

Medical freedom cannot be separated from political and religious freedom for individual citizens. The Editor of "Medical Officer," London, declares that "every person has an inalienable right to decide for himself whether or not he desires to be vaccinated, inoculated, or given an injection." If vaccination were a good thing, it would not need to be enforced by law. It would recommend itself by its merits. Good wine needs no bush and good medicine needs no policeman to compel its acceptance. Moreover, if the operation really 'protects' those who accept it, why need they fear the presence of the unvaccinated? If, on the other hand, vaccination gives no protection and is also dangerous, as anti-vaccinists say, then compulsion is clearly an infancy. Dr. Sir William Collins M.D. (London), Member of English Royal Commission on Vaccination says:—

"When doctors differ, it seems difficult to resist the claim of parents to be allowed to choose for themselves which opinion they will follow."

It is to be hoped that Bombay Congress Government which is placed in power and authority by people of Bombay province to secure liberty to individual citizens, will grant the request of British doctors to abolish compulsory vaccination here made in British doctor's petition to Bombay Congress Government, which petition is now in hands of the Secretary of Bombay Legislative Assembly and which should be placed before the Assembly by members of Assembly for its consideration—Yours, etc.,

WORLD CITIZEN

Appeal To Christians & Others

Sir,—The 15th August 1947 is a landmark in our Christian lives here in India. An entirely new mental attitude is needed now towards India and Indians. The small hybrid group composed of imitation English, synthetic Scotch, tropical Irish, dubious Portuguese, beachcomber French oriental Dutch, etc., (not to mention recent converts from the sanitary service) must now shed its fake "Christianity" and become more Christlike with the true Christ spirit. They must spiritually realise that this is the land of their birth, to be respected above all others. That they are the sons of this soil, natives of this land, and stop aping the giddy garden goat. If they cannot do this then they may have to scuttle away, far across the foamy blue. Those with true hearts, clean minds and a clear conscience need not bolt off in such a tearing hurry to join the 15,000 now fleeing away because of their obsolete ideology. A new life lies before us, free of old tyrannies, arrogance, prejudice, ignorant conceit, hatred and contempt. So now let us all sing together that great anthem of India —"Freedom's Flag Unfurled". Jai Hind.—Yours etc.,

ANTHONY J. PHILLIPS

Indore.

A. I. R.

Sir,—Mr. D. G. Tendulkar seems to have a particular knack of making a senseless attack on music and A.I.R. By a convenient logic, he has reached the happy conclusion that his personal views and taste in music constitute the absolute standard, and he is therefore irritated at the A.I.R. because it does not conform to his standard.

Pandit Omkarnath is positively one of the best classical musicians today. What was wrong in announcing him on the A.I.R. with his popular title 'Sangit Samrat'? Almost every top class singer has a title, and whenever Ustad Fayaz Khan sings on the A.I.R., his title "Aftabe Musiki" is announced. Is this, boosting?

Mr. Tendulkar's wrath is, however, mainly directed against D'Amel; but in attacking D'Amel and his music, Mr. Tendulkar should at least take the elementary care to see that he is wide awake. For instance, Mr. Tendulkar says "Omkar Nath's acrobatics over Vande Mataram and D'Amel's orchestration of the patriotic song will result in making Vande Mataram unpalatable." Omkar Nath's song was from a gramophone record and D'Amel did not play orchestra for the song at all! Again, Mr. Tendulkar says, "D'Amel, the A.I.R.'s new-find, bored the listeners on every conceivable occasion," while, as a matter of fact, during the whole day on the 15th, D'Amel gave an item only once at 6-35 a.m. titled "Jay Nad." It is all in the Indian Listener.

On a former occasion, Mr. Tendulkar condemned D'Amel's very popular items 'Song of the Week' and 'Swar Kalika.' The Songs of the week were highly appreciated by everyone because of their originality and appeal; the musical standard of 'Song of the Week' was much higher than that of film songs, bhavgeets, etc. As to 'Swar Kalika', listeners have, in this item, an opportunity of hearing many uncommon rags which are not sung by classical singers whose repertoire consists of a limited number of rags.

In these popular items of D'Amel-'Song of the Week' and 'Swar Kalika' —Mr. Tendulkar hears sounds of animals playing trumpets. On Independence day he was bored by D'Amel. On every conceivable occasion when, actually, D'Amel's orchestra did not play at all except once! Evidently Mr. Tendulkar is suffering from some kind of phobia!

Incidentally, A.I.R. must be trembling in its shoes every time Mr. Tendulkar takes up his pen to write such marvellous sense (!) about its music and other programmes.—Yours, etc.

K. P. BHAVE.

Corporation Elections

Sir,—People of Bombay have been notified that elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation under adult franchise are to be held in the month of January or February 1948. The preliminary electrol rolls prepared by the Municipal Commissioner show only about ten lakhs of voters in this city with a population of about thirty lakhs. In this respect there is great earnestness among people to register as many voters as possible. We would like the Municipal authorities to realise that the coming elections are the first to be held on the basis of adult franchise in Free India. Undoubtedly, the experience gained in these elections will be of the utmost help to other public and governmental bodies. This is the reason why we are so earnestly requesting the Municipal authorities to do all in their power not to leave anything wanting in this matter. The time-limit that has been allowed to register additions and alterations is deplorably inadequate, it must be enhanced at least by a month's period. Prior to this, sufficient propaganda and publicity, in co-operation with other public bodies are to be undertaken by the municipality. Finally, we request that a fine band of social workers must be mobilised to carry out this work to its successful end.

BHUPEN CHAKRAVARTY.
S. N. Singit & V. N. Naik

Rice Procurement

Sir,—Will the Public Relations Officer explain the reason why the price of red variety Paddy, known as 'Rate Bhat', procured from agriculturists has been reduced by six annas per maund for the 1946 crop when the Minister had assured them that the same prices of procurement for food grain will be maintained as in the previous years when he visited various villages in the Thana and Colaba Districts, for the campaign of "Grow More Food Crop"?

The agriculturists were surprised to receive annas six per maund for the 1946 crop, less than the past years. How can they help the Peoples' Government to grow more food crops by intensive farming, when the cost of agricultural labour is increasing by leaps and bounds? Again, they have to pay an increase of fifty per cent in the Local Fund Cess, which was increased by hundred per cent about twenty years back—that is, they have now to pay two hundred per cent on it, besides arbitrary increase in the Land Revenue by 33-1-3 p.c. every thirty years under the present anti-dated Land Revenue Code and its arbitrary and unscientific rules of classification of soils for assessing Land Revenue, —Yours, etc.

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR
(Gentleman-Farmer).

15th August And After

Sir,—Long and impatiently awaited 15th August 1947 has now passed off. Indeed, it is a unique and unparalleled day in the chequered history of India.

The huge congregations of 15th, 16th and 17th will enable us to commemorate the day on which Independence dawned on India. But the lives of the prominent architects of freedom must be commemorated, viz., the lives of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, and it will be a very easy task, if only black-marketing, egotism and corruption and 'black ghosts' alike cease once for all to feed the Indians, to clothe the Indians and to shelter the Indians. Let us hope and pray for it.

R. PARAMESHWAR.

Economics Of Cow-Slaughter

Sir,—Mr. Dalmia certainly cannot be said to lack wisdom and yet how he lets religious fervour outrun his usual sagacity and sense of proportion in his futile propaganda for the prevention of cow slaughter! For most assuredly, he does not seem to have considered or realised the frightful consequences and repercussions both communal and economic if his proposed prohibition were ever to become law. Let us, therefore, have a glimpse at some facts and figures on the economic side of the question, without which we will all be talking in the air and in heated controversies.

There are over ten crores of meat-eating people in India both Muslims and others. For them, taking an average of 1 in 30,000 there are some 3,000 cows slaughtered daily or nearly 11 lakhs per year. The Hindus who are the largest cattle owners sell these to the butchers, for no one, rich or poor, can nurse an uneconomic cow for the rest of her days after she goes dry. And, therefore, in steps Mr. Dalmia (and all honour to him) who will buy up himself, every one of these doomed animals at Rs. 50/- to Rs. 75/- each (costing Rs. 6 crores) so as to save them from the knife and to protect them in properly appointed Pinjrapoles. Else, where is there any

(Continued in col. 4)

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YES, in a few minutes that Headache will go and you will feel bright and happy again. 'Mentholatum' relieves pain so quickly that it seems almost like magic. You can feel its cooling soothing touch begin at once to ease the painful throb. And it is so simple to use 'Mentholatum.' You just rub this wonderful balm where the pain is and the pain goes. That's all you have to do to relieve Headache, Nerve Pains, Faceache, Pains in the Limbs, etc. Don't suffer Aches and Pains another minute. Get a jar of 'Mentholatum' today. It is sold by all up-to-date dealers.
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C. C. I. BADMINTON

POPATLAL'S EASY WIN

Shroff And Ferreira In Doubles Final

BOMBAY, Monday.

As is customary in such events the standard of play produced during the final of professional's single reached a high mark, neither equalled nor surpassed during the season. Popatlal Mohanlal the brillant left-hander from Wellington Sports Club brought about a number of strokes, both orthodox and otherwise to dispose off his formidable opponent Salve of the C.C.I. The neatness of the winner's stroke production, his footwork, his anticipation, his ease of movement and his sure sense of court-craft enabled him to turn out an easy winner, far easier than the score indicated. Salvi was a tired man at the end of the match.

In the final of the mixed events, Shirke and Mrs. Soman won a convincing and a facile victory over Ferreira and Mrs. Castelino. Shirke was the outstanding player of the match. His driving, overhead and the drop were so calculated and executed as to find the weakest gap of Ferreira's armoury.

The finals of the men's doubles event produced good badminton Ferreira and Shroff outstripped Koppikar and Thackersey in two straight games but the match would have been a better affair had Koppikar received better support from his partner.

The finals of both the junior events revealed nothing.

The following are the results:—

Junior Girls' singles—finals.

Miss Harenjal beat Miss Wankadiya 11—0, 11—2.

Men's doubles—semi-finals.

Shroff and Ferreira beat Koppikar and Thackersey 18—15, 15—9.

Junior Boys' singles —finals.

Dhongade beat Patgaokar 18—15, 15—8.

Professionals singles—finals.

Popatlal Mohanlal beat Salve 15—7, 18—13.

Mixed doubles—finals.

Mrs. Soman and Shirke beat Mrs. Castelino and Ferreira 15—12, 15—6.

Programme for Tuesday.

5-30 p.m. Final of Ladies' singles, Miss Chinoy vs. Mrs. Soman; followed by final of Men's Singles, Lewis vs. Shirke; followed by final of Ladies' doubles, Miss Chinoy and Miss Talyarkhan vs Mrs. Soman and Nigudkar; finals of Men's doubles, Lewis and Mugwe vs. Shroff and Ferreira.

DISQUALIFICATION

FOR FOUL BLOW

Controversy In British Boxing Circles

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Reuter): Since Cliff Anderson of British Guiana was disqualified for a foul blow in his fight against Al Phillips, the British holder of the European and Empire Featherweight titles here last month, there has been a certain amount of controversy as to whether or not the British Boxing Board of Control would be wise to adopt the American 'no foul' rule. By this rule the offender is not disqualified for a foul blow but is penalised by the loss of the round in which it occurred.

Champions of this rule are vehement about the necessity for introducing it here and those in the opposite camp assert equally dogmatically that to do so would be to take a very definite retrogade step.

Those who favour the no foul rule hold that boxers can wear protective appliances which ensure that they will not be hurt by low blows. They assert that the rule would go far to prevent boxers "foxing"—pretending that they have been hurt, when in fact they have not, in order to influence the referee to award them the fight by disqualification of the opponent.

They contend that boxers are sometimes unfairly disqualified under the present rule when a decision as to the legality or otherwise of a blow is a close one and that the change over to the American rule is the obvious remedy for this.

Those, who wish to see the *status quo* preserved weny that there would be anything but disadvantage to the sport in changing the rule. There is no contrivance or appliance, they declare, which will ensure that a boxer will not suffer from a foul blow and yet he must be on his feet within ten seconds of receiving such a blow if he is not to lose the contest on a knock-out.

Gain of the round they hold, does not compensate the sufferer from a foul for the handicap of pain and the consequent loss of condition and thus the advantage under the American rule is all to the offender. If a boxer fouls, they contend the obvious and just penalty is immediate disqualification and nothing else will serve the purpose.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of the argument it does not seem likely that there will be any hasty change in the rules of British boxing. All sports bodies are conservative and the necessity for a change in the rules has to be patient before steps are taken one to upset tradition.

Freds Dawson Knocks Out Vic Patrick

SYDNEY, Sept. 1. (Reuter): Vic Patrick, Australian lightweight champion, who is hopeful of the world title fight was knocked out by the United States coloured lightweight, Fred Dawson, in the last round of the grimly fought non-title contest here to-night.

SUCCESS COMES FASTER
if your breath does not offend!
Valuable opportunities are often lost because of bad breath. That is why I brush my teeth with Colgate Dental Cream, at least twice a day, to keep my teeth bright and clean, my whole mouth fresh, perfumed!
And I know too that my breath will not offend, because Colgate's penetrating foam gets into crevices between the teeth and removes the decaying food deposits that cause much bad breath! Colgate Dental Cream cleans and polishes teeth without harm to delicate enamel or irritation to tender gums.
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NO BAD BREATH BEHIND HIS SPARKLING SMILE!

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Even nature sometimes fails in providing the body with a healthy blood stream. A sluggish liver can only cause ill-health. Banish the risk with Livergen, the direct action tonic for all liver troubles.

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211, Old China Bazar St. Calcutta.

MAKE A NOTE!

Plans Open Tomorrow
10 to 12 and 5 to 6 p.m.
MANGAL PICTURES' RECORD-SMASHER
JAI MALHAR
Starring: LALITA PAWAR, SUMAN GUPTE, BABURAO PENDHARKAR
SATURDAY 6TH AT
MAJESTIC
A 'JAI HIND' Release

HEAR SWEET BUL-BUL
SING A SAD SONG OF
LOVE'S SEPARATION IN
DO-DIL
A JAMUNA PRODUCTION
SURAIYA, MOTILAL, KARAN DIWAN
Songs: MADHOK.
4TH WEEK AT
NEW WEST-END
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
THURSDAY (Fateti) Mat. at 1 p.m.

RANJIT'S
BELA
Daily: 3.30, 6.30 & 9.30
Ad. Booking: 10 to 12
MINERVA

EVERY SONG—
A TUNEFUL HIT!
DIN PICTURES'
Musical Hit
JAGIRI
Producer: M. A. MUGHNI
Direction: M. SADIQ
Music: GHULAM HAIDER
Starring: SURAIYA, SADIQ ALI, SULOCHANA CHATTERJI
Plans open 10 to 12 noon
IMPERIAL
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 Thurs. 1 p.m.
JAI HIND (Byculla)
Daily: 1, 3-45, 6-45, 9-45
A SELECT Release

ON THE STAGE OF ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
See PRITHVIRAJ with ZOHRA SEGAL and RAJ KAPOOR
in
DEEWAR
on Thurs. 4th and Tues. 9th Sept. 9-30 a.m.
PATHAN
on Sat. 6th and Sun. 7th at 9-30 a.m.
Plans open from Today.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Shravan Vad 2, 2003.
Muslim: Shaval 16, 1366.
Parsi: Gatha 4, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-24 a.m. Sunset: 6-53 p.m.
Hightide: 00-43, 13-07. Lowtide 06-41, 19-16.

Domestic Occurrence

ENGAGEMENT

The engagement is announced of Miss Meenal Shripad Brahmandkar with Prabhakar Sitaram Wagh. The marriage will take place shortly.

Today's Engagements

STANDING COMMITTEE to meet at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.).

GATHA SOCIETY MEETING: Today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Library Hall. Mr. S. N. Kanga will deliver a public lecture on "Is there a Reference About the Three Dimensional World in the Farvardin Yasht"?

F.S.U. EXHIBITION: "EDUCATION AND CHARACTER TRAINING IN U.S.S.R.": Last day of the Exhibition today from 6 to 9 p.m. at Laxmi Baug Hall, Bhatwadi, Girgaon.

BOMBAY SARBOJONIK DURGAPUJA SAMITY: At a general meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay City and Suburbs it was decided to celebrate Durgapuja this year at 'Brahman Sahayak Sangha Hall', Shivaji Park, and a Committee with Mr. Lala J. M. Roy as President was duly formed.

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: The last date for sending names of delegates to the All-India Conference of Social Work to be held in Bombay from 6th to 9th November, 1947, has now been extended to 30th September, 1947.

PAN-AMERICAN OFFERS NEW NON-STOP NEW YORK TO LONDON AIR SERVICE

A regularly scheduled non-stop Clipper service between New York and London has been inaugurated on August 29th, Pan-American World Airways announced yesterday at its La Guardia Field headquarters.

"The first service of its kind to be offered to the travelling public, it will be followed by through sleeper service over the same route scheduled to begin September 15th."

Equipped with long-range tanks, the planes will make the Atlantic eastbound crossing in about 14 hours, the stops at Gander, Newfoundland and Shannon (Eire), being omitted. These aircraft have been in operation over Pan-American's regular transatlantic routes for two months. During this period they have been service-tested and used to familiarize crews preliminary to the introduction of the express-sleeper service.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

With effect from the 1st September 1947, urgent service will be admitted in private and press telegrams at the rates and conditions indicated in Section XXIV and Section X, clause 422(1) of the posts and telegraphs guide (current edition), with Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Colonies, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

TARIFF BOARD

The Indian Tariff Board's inquiry into the Superphosphates Industry, scheduled to take place on the 23rd, 24th and 25th September 1947 will not take place on those dates. Fresh dates will be fixed and notified in due course

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville attended by their Personal Staff, returned to Bombay from Ganeshkhind.

Groom your Hair... Refresh your scalp.. USE

Vaseline
HAIR TONIC
For Women as well as Men

Cocoanut Day was celebrated on Sunday in city in the usual orthodox way Picture shows Hindu women taking a dip at Chowpatty, after throwing flowers and cocoanuts into the sea.

Labour's Welcome To Adam Adil

BOMBAY, Monday.

Several trade unions joined in welcoming Mr. Adam Adil back to India after his work abroad as a member of the Indian Labour Delegation to the International Labour Conference, at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on Friday last.

Mr. G. G. Mehta, presiding, paid glowing tribute to the work of Mr. Adil on behalf of labour. He pleaded for a concerted action by all workers towards the goal of establishing a Kisan Mazdur Raj.

Mr. Adam Adil observed that the labour movement in the West was very strong, and speaking about the Conference, he said that a number of important conventions were passed bringing the workers' problems to the forefront. He urged the workers to strengthen their movement so that by concerted agitation it may compel the State to adopt policies which will take the country to its cherished goal of a Socialist State.

Hawkers Protest Against Govt. Action

BOMBAY, Monday.

At a public meeting of the Bombay Cloth Hawkers held on Friday resolutions were passed regretting the Government's action in cancelling the "E" Class licences of the Bombay cloth hawkers giving "F" Class licences instead of the "E" class ones to sit and trade at a certain fixed place, and requesting the Government to allow them to do business according to their usual practice. The meeting was of the firm belief that due to the oppressive act of 1945 a majority of hawkers is rendered without work and are passing days with straitened difficulties.

The meeting appointed a Sub-Committee to negotiate with the Government to procure their rights and interests with full powers in the matter.

Citizens' Meeting To Consider Memorial To Gandhiji

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Mayor of Bombay has called for a meeting of representative citizens of Bombay on Wednesday, 3rd September, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at the Corporation Hall to consider the question of raising a fitting National Memorial to Mahatma Gandhi, in commemoration of the advent of Independence.

RAJBHOJ ON WAR PATH

BOMBAY, Sept. 1, (A.P.I.): Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, General Secretary of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation, addressing a public meeting last evening at Vadala, a Suburb of Bombay, said that the Federation would launch direct action if the demand of the community for separate electorates was not conceded by the Indian Union.

MORARJI VISITS KAMANI FACTORIES

The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay today visited the factories of the Kamani Group of Industries at Kurla, (G.I.P.) in greater Bombay. He evinced keen interest in what he saw

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY I
244m. (1231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan (Selected Songs), 7-40 News (M.), 7-50 News (G.), 8-00 News (E.), 8-15 News (H.), 8-30 Gajanan Karnad (flute), 8-45 Arvind Pandya, 9-00 Vimal Narvekar, 12-00 Variety Programme, 12-45 News (M.), 12-50 News (G.), 12-55 Pasand Apni Apni, 1-25 News (H.), 1-30 News (E.), 1-40 Lunch Hour, 4-20 School Broadcasts (literature), 4-40 AIR Quartet, 4-45 AIR Quartet (M.), 5-00 Gajanan Karnad (flute), 5-15 Tulsidas Sharma, 5-45 Topic of Day, 5-55 Local, 6-00 News (E.), 6-10 News (H.), 6-15 Leela Karandikar, 6-30 N. C. Bhattacharya (Songs H.), 6-45 Arvind Pandya, 7-00 Tulsidas Sharma, 7-30 Vidnyansamshodhan (M.), 7-45 Filmi Gane, 8-00 News (M.), 8-15 News (G.), 8-30 Dasiputra a play (G.), 9-00 News (E.), 9-15 News (H.), 9-30 BBC News, 9-40 Programme Parade, 9-45 Perfect (Soprano), 10-10 Theodore Challiapine (Soprano), 10-10 Theodore Challapine (Base), 10-15 Khorshed Batliwala (Piano), 10-30 Dominic Pereira and Radio Quartet.

BOMBAY II
VARIATIONS
41.44m. (7240 kc/s.)

7-40 a.m. Geetmala, 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 (4880 kc/s)

7-45 p.m. Commercial News, 8-00 Arvind Pandya, 8-15 Leela Karandikar, 9-00 Vimal Narvekar, 9-30 N. C. Bhattacharya, 10-00 Leela Karandikar, 10-15 Tulsidas Sharma, 10-35 Vimal Narvekar.

CHANGES IN W. T.: With effect from 1st inst., the following changes in the wavelengths of the Bombay Station of A.I.R. shortwave transmission has taken place 12 to 2-30 p.m 31.41 (9550 kc/s. metres, 7-30 to 11 p.m. 61.48 (4880 kc/s) metres.

Godrej Faramroz Doctor, B.Sc. (Hons.) who sailed for America to study metallurgical engineering at Colerado College.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S ORDER QUASHED

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice & Mr. Justice Coyajee)

Oscar H. Brown .. Appellant.
vs.
Messrs. Nathmal Hirachand & Co. .. Respondents

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Bhagwati ordering the issue of a writ of certiorari and quashing the order of the appellant, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay.

The respondents had a shop in the riot area which was looted on 22nd February, 1946. They made a claim for compensation to the appellant under section 45 of the Bombay City Police Act. In the proceedings before the appellant, a witness was called who deposed that earlier in the same day he had seen Maganlal, an employee of the respondents, removing most of the articles to an upper storey and therefore the respondent had suffered no damage by the looting when that witness was being cross-examined, the Chief Presidency Magistrate asked the respondents' advocate to close the cross-examination within two minutes, refused to allow him to call Maganlal and one other witness in reply, and summarily dismissed the claim. The respondents applied to the High Court for a writ of certiorari to quash the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The trial judge, Mr. Justice Bhagwati, granted the writ on the ground that the procedure followed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate was contrary to natural justice. The Chief Presidency Magistrate appealed.

Confirming the order of the trial judge, Their Lordships held that the Chief Presidency Magistrate was discharging not executive but quasi-judicial functions. In their Lordships' opinion, if the Chief Presidency Magistrate had merely asked the respondents' advocate to close his cross-examination, Their Lordships might not have interfered. But as he had prevented the respondents from calling his own witnesses, he had not acted in conformity with natural justice.

The Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Little & Co. appeared for the appellant.

Mr. M. P. Amin and Mr. H. J. Chinoy instructed by Messrs. Khanderao Laud & Co. appeared for the respondents

END OF SEVEN DAYS' SAMADHI

Swamiji Hale And Hearty

SANTA CRUZ, Monday.—Swami Ramadas Muharaji, who went into seven days' Samadhi at Sri Pradhan Baug, Santa Cruz, last Monday was taken out alive at 3 p.m. yesterday from the air-proof box in which he was lowered, in the presence of a vast assembly.

Exactly at 3 p.m. the box which was cemented with bricks and mortar was opened, and the Swamiji was brought out in Samadhi posture amidst the vociferous applause of the people assembled.

In about half an hour Swamiji opened his eyes and later on other bodily movements were visible.

Swamiji had gone into similar Samadhi at Bilkha, Nagpur, Rutlam and various other places.

SIKH LEADER TO MEET BOMBAY PREMIER

BOMBAY, Monday.

In response to a telegram from Master Tara Singh, the well-known Sikh leader of the Punjab, about the precarious position of Sikhs in the Punjab, Sardar Pratap Singh member of the B.P.C.C. is meeting the Bombay Premier tomorrow to discuss the lines of action to be taken.

PARSI NEW YEAR

"Sanj Vartman" & "Kaiser-i-Hind" Special Number

The reading public will welcome with delight the special Parsi New Year numbers. Though coming closely on the heels of the Indian Independence Numbers, which all healthily vied with one another in issuing, they will lose nothing of their attraction that is their due—not necessarily because of their bulkiness but of a variety of subjects that are bound to appeal to all classes of readers. The "Sanj Vartaman" that took the lead in publishing annual four decades ago has not only maintained its standard but shewn considerable improvement in various directions.

In the English section the posthumous article—captioned "Leaves from the life of a Poetess", from the pen of late Sir Bomanji J. Wadia, recapitulating the love affair and eventual marriage of Elizabeth with poet Robert Browning—will remind us of the literary loss of our Province in the "passing away of a humanist". There are about three dozen articles and poems. The Gujerati section containing an equal number of articles and poems is equally interesting if not more so. The illustrations and front'spiece enhance the value of the number.

The highlights of the annual, which will be equally welcome in all homes, particularly of the Gujerati—reading public and issued by the "Kaiser-I-Hind" Bombay's popular weekly, are an interview specially given by G. B. Shaw on "Paris three-power talks on Marshall Self-Help Offer" which the veteran non-agrarian says "is not a failure", and adds: "Neither side wants more war, not dare they provoke it while capitalist America has the atom bomb in its pockets".

Life Fails To Re-Enter Body, Yogi Found Hanging

BOMBAY, Monday.

While postured in an awe-inspiring 'asana' which put him in unison with the Infinite, a young Bombay Yogi who practised the cult for 9 years was found hanging from his bed to the roof this morning. When he was discovered in this unearthly position he was already dead.

The deceased Umashankar Sharma, lived with his brother in a peaceful abode in the North of the City.

He was 25 years old and was quite hale and hearty when he retired to bed last night.

In fact he was in robust health as far as the physical and mental frame were concerned. He had neither the cares of love nor the haunting difficulties of a man in pecuniarly straitened circumstances. It is surmised in circles knowing the young 'yogi' that he was probably practising a new trance, thereby his spirit soared to reach the Infinite and perhaps failed to return to the discarded physical counterpart.

More Arrests In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, August 30.

On August 28, the Hyderabad Government rounded up prominent Congressmen all over the State. Mr. Harishchandra Heda, a member of All-Hyderabad Congress Committee was the first to be arrested.

Mr. Ramchander Rao Nandapurkar a Member of All-Hyderabad Congress Committee, and Mr. K. Satyanarayan Murthy were also arrested and detained under defence of Hyderabad rules.

ARRESTS IN DISTRICTS: In Gulbarga Mr. Qakeri Hanumanth Rao President Karnatak Provincial Committee, Mr. Kishan Rao Kapatoal and Mr. Kishen Rao Satalkar have been arrested. Besides Mr. S. Hanumant Rao Editor 'Nagrika' a Kannada Weekly, Messrs. Dattatraya Awardi Devulgaonkar and Ashvath Rao all of whom were prominent Congressmen were arrested.

In Chitapur, Messrs. Basappa Sajjan Shetti, President, Taluq Committee, Basappa Amraeti and several others were arrested.

In Raichur a prominent Local Congress Leader, Mr. Advi Rao, was arrested.

HYDERABAD, August 30.

On 28th August several houses of Congressmen were searched by Hyderabad Police in the City and elsewhere. The house of Dr. Chennareddy organising Secretary of K. M. P. Group and a prominent Congressman was searched in his absence.

IN MAHABOOBNAGAR Mr. P. Hanumanth Rao of K. M. P. Group and President Council of Action (Andhra) was arrested on 28th August under Defence of Hyderabad Rules. Two other workers of the same group Messrs Siddilingappa and Chennappa were arrested. Mr. Babu Rao Kanade Office Secretary of Hyderabad State Congress was arrested last evening.

IN MEDCHAL TALUQ arrests took place of Messrs. C. Gopalreddy, Satyanarayan, Ramaswamy Venkatnarsimha Chari. Also Mr. Juka Reddy of Shahbad Taluq Messrs. S. Narayan Reddy, Laxma Reddy, students of Bhongir Taluk were arrested. Messrs. Narayan Reddy, teacher and Siddaramaiah were arrested in Biknur Nizamabad Taluq. In Raichur arrest took place of Keertankesari, Jayaramachari on 28th August.

JARI WORKERS' STRIKE ENDS

SURAT, Sept. 1. (A.P.I.): The thirty days' old strike in the jari industry of Surat, the biggest of its kind in the world after France, was called off today following an agreement reached late last night between the representatives of jari merchants and leaders of the strikers on the issues to be discussed and settled between the parties. About four hundred and fifty factories will begin to hum again from tomorrow when the ten thousand workers that were on strike are expected to resume.

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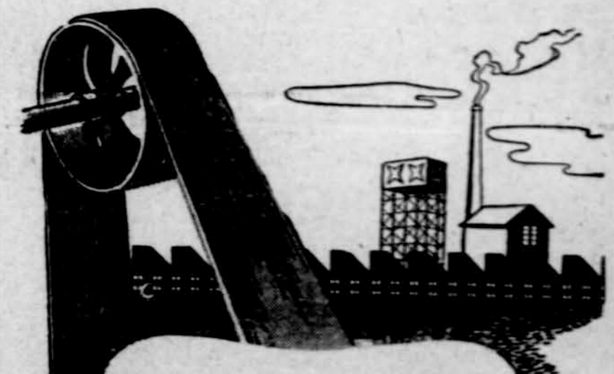

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 1.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1947 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours (I.S.T.) on 1st September 1947:

Ahmedabad 87 76 0.1 18.5 minus 5.5 Allahabad 89 81 80.1 27.7 minus 0.2 Bangalore 86 66 0 19.5 plus 7.6 Baroda 88 75 0.1 21.9 nil Belgaum 71 69 0.6 20.0 minus 6.0 Bombay 85 77 C.1 46.4 minus 10.7 Calcutta 93 80 0 40.8 minus 46.0 Cherrapunji 77 62 1.6 274.8 plus 0.3 Cocanada 89 79 0 20.3 13.3 Colombo 85 79 0 27.0 plus 9.7 Cuttak 89 79 0.1 45.7 plus 9.1 Darjiling 73 59 T 68.7 minus 15.6 Dehra Dun 88 76 0.1 60.4 minus 3.9 Delhi 97 82 0 5.2 minus 12.3 Hyderabad (DN) 84.710 20.6 plus 4.1 Jacobabad 93 79 0 0.3 minus 1.7 Karachi 89 77 T 1.9 minus 3.6 Lahore 93 78 0 6.6 minus 5.8 Lucknow 91 80 0 36.8 plus 8.4 Madras 97 81 0 3.5 minus 2.2 Mahabaleshwar 63 12 3.5 160.2 minus 62.8 Masulipatam 90 79 0 18.6 plus 1.5 Mussoori 68 62 0.5 60.2 minus 4.1 Mysore 80 66 0.1 7.7 minus 1.9 Nagpur 78 74 0.9 35.3 plus 0.1 Octacamund 60 52 T 13.5 minus 5.3 Palghat 84 75 0.2 50.8 nil Patna 91 83 0 28.5 minus 3.7 Poona 80 20 T 5.8 plus 1.1 Quetta 90 63 0 0 minus 1.0 Rajkot 79 73 0.1 9.8 minus 10.2 Shillong 77 62 0.8 57.6 plus 13.0 Sholapur 81 69 0.2 20.9 plus 7.8 Simla 70 61 T 20.4 minus 19.2 Surat 85 71 0.8 17.7 minus 15.7.

Weather News For Farmers

Forecast till the morning of Sept. 3:—Rainfall will be fairly widespread and light to moderate in Cutch, Kathiawar, the Konkanpatti and Khandesh. Local showers are also likely in Gujarat, Mawal, Desh, the Bombay Karnatak and the Hyderabad State.

Outlook for subsequent 2 days:—Rainfall will decrease further in Cutch and Kathiawar; elsewhere no larger change is expected.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

There is a mean in everything. Even virtue itself hath its stated limits, which, not being strictly observed, it ceases to be virtue.

—Horace.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELCOME INTERVENTION

We welcome Mr. Jinnah's appeal for peace and assurances on behalf of the Pakistan Government, which he broadcast the other evening from Lahore. It is noticeably distinguishable in spirit as well as language, from his earlier statement on the subject of the Punjab situation, which he had issued from Karachi. That Statement was partisan and one sided as if everything was happening in East Punjab and nothing in West Punjab. This suggestion was, moreover, openly supported by the Pakistan Government when only a few days ago it put out an explanation that there were no reports about and from West Punjab because there was nothing to report. How much there was to report is now before the world.

We are glad Mr. Jinnah realises the gravity of the position in his part of the territory and has devoted his broadcast mainly to the task of setting things right there. In connection with this task there are a number of problems urgently facing the Pakistan Government and particularly Mr. Jinnah, who is not just its nominal head but, in fact, its Chief Executive. Two of them, which are common to both Pakistan and India, are problems of refugees and of protection of minorities. So far as the Indian Government is concerned it has practically got the situation in East Punjab well under control and has succeeded in facilitating the process of evacuation of Muslim refugees bound for West Punjab as well as taking measures to protect the rest. To that extent part of one problem is made easy for the Pakistan Government. But the Pakistan Government has yet to do a lot before it can similarly facilitate the evacuation of non-Muslim refugees to East Punjab and a lot more to ensure the protection of its non-Muslim minorities. In an address to West Punjab League legislators Mr. Jinnah is reported to have declared that the Pakistan Government would do every thing to rehabilitate refugees from East Punjab "even to the point of facing bankruptcy". We suggest that Pakistan as India and every other State, owes an equally imperative obligation in respect of protecting its own minorities. It is gratifying to notice that Mr. Jinnah, in the manner worthy of a good Chief of State, has spoken of a "united nation of seventy million people". That rightly includes the minorities, who are entitled to the same rights of being treated and protected as an integral part of the Pakistan nation. And we hope they will be so protected; which, incidentally, is a far better way for all concerned of helping Muslim nationals of India than denouncing the Indian Governments or promising rehabilitation to an extent which might threaten Pakistan with bankruptcy and therefore, collapse as a State.

But there is a third and even more urgent problem. The most dangerous aspect of the whole situation in West Punjab is that administration, though supported, we are very glad to learn, by patriotic and sensible Muslim Leaguers, has according to reports received so far, lost control, in several places, over the agents themselves of law and order. Nothing can be achieved in the efforts to save the situation and restore peace unless the instruments through whom everything is done do their duty properly. This is a first priority job for any State and has to be tackled immediately and ruthlessly. The overall picture of the West Punjab is comparatively more gloomy. But Mr. Jinnah's active intervention can change it. He is "par excellence" the leader whose warnings would be heeded and orders carried out. And he is the only leader who is in that position. We, therefore, welcome his broadcast in the confident hope that it will not be long before the Punjab is redeemed.

Challenge To Arab World

The forecast was correct. Eight members of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, led by the Swedish representative, have made a majority report in terms of the earlier Geneva forecast. They have thereby fully justified what we said yesterday about the so-called champions of the Jews, champions who are nobly generous at other people's expense, so that they themselves may not have to lose anything or put to the inconvenience of carrying out moral and democratic obligations in Europe. Their recommendation to partition another people's land is a peace of cowardly and cynical vandalism of which there is no parallel in modern history. We will have occasion to deal with this treacherous betrayal of all honest principles and obligations later. Here we have to say only one thing. And it is this: that these gentlemen have prepared and offered material for inevitable war, if the United Nations accept the recommendations. It will be a war between pro-Zionist Europe and America and the Arab world, in which the whole of Asia will be, in one way or the other, on the side of the latter. And it will be a war, which Europe and America will rue for generations.

Frankly Speaking

Honouring The Flag

The Government of Bombay has issued, through the Director of Publicity, a press note drawing attention to the abuse of the national flag and suggesting that, as the highest symbol of India's honour, its use should be restricted to ceremonial occasions. The note has come none too soon. A number of our readers had already complained both of profiteering in the flag and the absence of a universally accepted mode of using the flag. We had ourselves commented in these columns on the need to evolve a flag code. It is the orgy of flag flying on August 15, followed by subsequent neglect that has caused the Government to issue the present note. The Government stresses that "except on special occasions of national festivity, the flag may not be used by private individuals for purposes of decorating houses, grounds or vehicles." But it has been noticed that some Government servants are no less sinners in this matter. Even after the publication of Government's press note police jeeps and patrol cycle cars are still seen with dripping, discloured, tattered flags on their bonnets. There is a special obligation cast on Government servants to carry out the policies and intentions of Government. While the policy set out in the press note is unexceptionable as far as it goes, we would like to urge that Government should not be merely content with issuing a press note, but must use all the means of propaganda at its disposal to educate the public in the matter. It could also usefully enlist the co-operation of political organisations and educational institutions in inculcating the correct attitude to the flag in the minds of the public.

Cochin's Distinction

It is the peculiar good fortune of the small state of Cochin that at this crucial hour in the history of India, it is ruled by an enlightened and democratic minded prince. The Maharaja of Cochin has, in recent months, set a notable example of patriotic conduct on important issues such as the accession of States to the Indian Union. It is therefore, in the fitness of things, that consistent with his past professions and record, he should have been the first ruler to give to his people the benefit of a fully democratic system of responsible Government. The administration of the State is now vested in a Council of Ministers, responsible to the legislature, the Maharaja becoming a constitutional ruler, like the King of England. And this has been achieved by the voluntary action of one man, not acting under pressure of popular agitation or to meet a threat of coercion, but as the result of a correct realisation of the needs of the times. It is greatly to be wished that the 600 and odd other rulers of States will try to emulate the statesmanlike lead of one of their brother princes.

Sir Wazir Hasan

The death of Sir Syed Wazir Hasan will be widely mourned as a loss to Indian nationalism. A brilliant Lucknow lawyer, he all through his life, except when he was a High Court Judge, took a prominent and valuable part in the politics of his country and community particularly as a member and a leader of the Muslim League. His work was always inspired by a spirit of patriotism and robust nationalism. It is a tribute to Sir Wazir Hasan's allegiance to his political principles that he resolutely resisted to the end the wave of communalist sentiment which swept over the country with such sad consequences. India can ill afford the loss of such men even more particularly today when both India and Pakistan are suffering from the reactions of partition and when there is so much need of wise counsel to fanatics in both.

INDIAN LITERATURES OF TO-DAY

(By J. E. Sanjana)

THE INDIAN LITERATURES OF TO-DAY. A symposium edited by Dr. Bharatan Kumarappa (International Book House, Ltd., Bombay (1947)).

The P.E.N. All-India Centre is responsible for this interesting symposium on the present state of the literatures of sixteen—to be quite accurate, fourteen—of the innumerable Indian vernaculars. It is not easy to understand why Sanskrit is included among the current Indian Vernaculars. It is pleaded that "Sanskrit is still the Lingua Franca of India so far as the Pandits schooled in the old tradition are concerned". But a dead language restricted to a handful of old world Pandits can by no stretch of imagination be called a 'vernacular', the very meaning of which word is "a language of the people", of the masses. Moreover, composition in such a language can only be a 'tour de force,' it cannot produce living literature. English has a far better claim to be called a vernacular of India as it is a living language with a great literature that, moreover, has profoundly influenced the Indian mind through a hundred and fifty years and is in effect the very fountain source of all our modern literatures.

LACK OF CO-ORDINATION.

The first thing to strike any careful reader of this interesting volume is that there is an utter lack of co-ordination in the symposium; the various monographs are not written according to any plan or programme, but according to the sweet will and bent of each individual contributor. There is no attempt at giving any statistics; we are not given the numbers speaking each language, we are not told anything about the geographical distribution of the various languages, we are not informed how any of them are akin to any other or others, how they have been influenced by each other, and when and how they have begun and developed; nor are we given any uptodate statistics as regards the books, magazines and newspapers published in each vernacular. Surely all such information would prove of very great interest and guidance to the average reader, as would also a map of India clearly showing the distribution of these languages; for, especially when linguistic provinces are in the offing, such information seems to be an absolute necessity.

DEBT TO FOREIGN SCHOLARS.

Another striking omission is the almost total lack of acknowledgment of the very heavy debt owed by almost every important vernacular to the foreigners who practically created our modern literatures about a hundred and fifty years ago. It was foreign missionaries, scholars and administrators who compiled grammars and dictionaries of almost all our vernaculars and thus put them on the map of India. And they did their work so well that their grammars and dictionaries have not only led the way in the matter of a scientific study of our languages, in many cases they still remain unsuperseded. Thus Molesworth's and Candy's, Kittel's and Winslow's, Platt's and Steingass's Monier Williams's and Lane's, still remain the standard dictionaries of Marathi, Kanarese and Tamil, Urdu and Persian, Sanskrit and Arabic. About twenty years ago I asked the eminent Gujarati scholar and litterateur, Narasimharao Divatia, which Gujarati grammar he would recommend as the best. He unhesitatingly replied, "Tayor's is still the best Gujarati grammar". The grammatical words published quite recently by a self-styled "Professor" of Gujarati have had a disastrous history, as is well known to all interested in the Gujarati language.

MODERN PROSE.

Another great obligation conferred on almost all our vernaculars by these foreigners is the creation, from the very foundation, of our modern prose. Practically none of our vernaculars had any prose worth speaking of only about a hundred and fifty years ago, there was only verse literature of a sort, mostly devotional in the shape of hymns and translations from Sanskrit, with stock ideas expressed in stock diction, or romantic, in the shape of popular and traditional tales. Without an adequate prose, direct and unadorned and unaffected, education and knowledge cannot be spread. And it was the foreigners who first laid the foundations of an adequate straightforward prose in every known Indian language. The model was naturally the prose of the rulers' language, English, and the result was that our languages have received an entirely new orientation, and our modern prose reflects the modes of thought, and even the construction and idiom, of the English language. Our minds and our modes of expression have been distinctly modernised and westernised by our contact with English literature and history. It is an ungrateful falsehood to say, that the English learning was forced on India; the fact is that it was eagerly desired by the Indians themselves like Raja Ram Mohun Roy, who had to fight for it with the unwilling East India Company. It is a still grosser falsehood to say that English education has been a blight on the vernaculars; the fact is that the vernacular literatures owe their very existence and their vigorous growth in the last one hundred years to English education whch it is the silly and suicidal fashion nowadays to decry.

UNEQUAL INTEREST AND MERIT.

There is no room for speaking at length of the individual contributions that make up this volume. But even a fairly interested outsider cannot fail to see that they are extraordinarily unequal in interest and merit. Assamese leads off moderately well with a fairly well balanced chapter, and is followed by a more pretentious one on Bengali. But the Muslim writer of the latter makes some good points and a few good hits at the perfervid nationalism and "the fog of new-Hinduism" obsessing Bengali writers. A few bad misprints may be pointed out by the way,—'DeRozia' for 'DeRozio', 'Koshab' for 'Keshab', 'Mazi' for 'Kazi': and I confess I don't know who or what 'Kematists' are.

NARMAD AND MANILAL.

The amusing chapter on Gujarati challenges criticism by its exaggerations, misstatements, mistakes and misjudgments. The usual unthinking depreciation of that great poet Dalpatram and the usual boosting of that crude exhibitionist Narmad make one doubt if the writer has really studied both these pioneers. "Narmad," we are informed, "was the first romantic poet of Gujarat." and we are also informed that "he wrote vigorously on love and patriotism". Narmad was no more than an uncouth and graceless rhymester, and his too "vigorous" love poetry consisted mostly in bespattering the unfortunate object of his love with moral and physical filth; he was a "free lover", and has actually written a lascivious love poem (made more disgusting by an obscene note in prose on it) on a woman whom he casually saw at her window as his Victoria was passing by. Writing about Manilal Nabhubhai, our guide informs us that "Manilal was a great prose writer and philosopher... For the first time Gujarati prose in his hands became elastic, stately, sonorous and eloquent .... Every paragraph was a perfection of logic, style, neatness and rhetoric." Every one of these statements can be proved to be false. Manilal's philosophy was abjectly taken at second hand from the theosophists, and it was Vedanta watered down with the hocus-pocus borrowed by theosophy from debased Mahayana Buddhism. Manilal mostly wrote periodical and week-to-week journalism, and his style is slipshod, crude and creaking; he is often foggy and even ungrammatical; and, what is most surprising in a professor of Sanskrit which he was, he shows gross ignorance of Sanskrit in scores of Sanskrit words that he misspells or misuses. As for logic and neatness" these qualities are conspicuous by their almost total absence from his turgid and turbid argumentation as his merciless critic, Ramanbhai Mahipatram, a master of cool logic and lucidity, has repeatedly proved in his delightful onslaughts on Manilal's tendentious and bigoted casuistry.

GUJARATI POETRY.

Turning to Gujarati poetry, when our guide tells us that the rhymed 'Manhar' metre of Khabardar's 'Kalika' is "similar to English blank verse", he shows his ignorance of both Gujarati and English prosody; and when he calls (on p. 34) Nanalal's 'apadyagadya' style of versification "prose", not once but twice, he again betrays his ignorance of one of the most keenly fought controversies in modern Gujarati literature. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that on p. 38 we find him flatly contradicting himself and calling 'apadyagadya' "blank verse"!

K. M. MUNSHI.

Nor need one be surprised that, slavishly following accepted judgments, the writer assesses Kishorlal Mashruwala, with his interminable and shapeless dull prosing, as "one of the few philosophical thinkers Gujarat has produced." But the writer's one and only great hero is K. M. Munshi, and he lovingly lavishes his superlatives on the crude, hasty and schoolboyish "masterpieces" of this hero whom he declares to be "the most outstanding writer in modern Gujarati literature". It is highly amusing to note that in his own pretentious history of Gujarati literature Munshi got himself proclaimed the greatest prose writer in the Gujarati language; and now another of his admirers proclaims him the one and only colossus bestriding the province of Gujarati literature in his favourite Napoleonic pose!

RAMANBHAI AND ANANDSHANKAR.

As a matter of fact, so far Gujarati has produced only two real masters of prose, Ramanbhai and Anandshankar Dhruva. It is baffling and distressing to find that of late our prose is becoming quite slipshod and mean in spite of pretentious Sanskritisation, and it is a regrettable fact most of our poets and professors write quite execrable prose, ungrammatical and unidiomatic. As a famous Sanskrit dictum says, "prose is the test of poets". And I have long held that it is easier to write good verse (not necessarily good poetry) than to write good prose. Matthew Arnold, himself a great poet, saw this difficulty of writing good prose quite early in his career. In a letter to his poet friend A. H. Clough, dated 10-10-1853, Arnold wrote on finishing the famous preface to his Poems (in itself a masterpiece of prose, as Saintsbury has rightly declared): "How difficult it is to write prose!" I have had the dismal pleasure of showing up the bad prose written by half a dozen Gujarati poets and professors. The reason for this phenomenon is that with his head in the empyrean, a poet rarely thinks; he usually froths and foams at the mouth. Most of the voluminous unreadable prose written by Nanalal will amply prove my thesis. To point out in the end a few bad slips, 'Harasimharao' ought to be 'Narasimharao'; 'Kulina ane Mudra' ought to be 'Mudra ane Kulina'; and so far as I know K. M. Jhaveri, "the author of 'Milestones in Gujarati Literature'," has not published "two companion volumes" to it; I know of only one, 'Further Milestones'.

BLUNDERS AND HOWLERS.

The Chapter on Hindi is full of extraordinary blunders and even howlers. On p. 41, 'Benari ought to be 'Bihari'; and the famous 'Ramacharitamanasa' (popularly known as 'Ramayana') of Tulsidas is certainly not in Braju Bhasha, it is in Awadhi (or Eastern Hindi). Again, such mistakes as 'Dudarshan' 'Jeyanandra', 'Novratna', 'Sankrityan', 'Jeyachand', are in all conscience bad enough; but when the writer talks of "Mishra Bandhu Vinod's History of Hindi Literature", he recklessly removes 'Vinod' from the title of the book and adds it as a surname to the name of the authors, the Mishra 'brothers',—the origin of 'Bandhu' which our guide has also added to the name!

FATIGUING CATALOGUE.

The chapter on Kannada is a fatiguing catalogue of meaningless superlatives. All the writers' geese are most rare swans. He reels off the names of about thirty-five poets that have flourished in the last twenty-five years, and in their poetry he finds "haunting beauty", "passionate idealism", "austere grace", "grave beauty and tenderness", "epic dignity and classical grace", the poetry of one of these supreme geniuses "evokes" "integral response" in the readers,—whatever that may mean; the same supreme genius has "climbed to the top of the poetical mountain"; the poesy of another is "distinguished by a singular loftiness of conception, purity of thought and felicity of expression," and what is more the same bard is a seer also,—"he is also the seer of realities"; the poetry of another singer is dressed "in the gorgeous robes of rhetoric and the colourfulness of Browningian rhymes"; the lyrics of yet another word-wizard "offer a beautiful blending of East and West—of Kalidasa and Wordsworth",—and the same rare bird shows "miltonic capacity of giving language the weight and dignity of solid blocks of gold"; still another genius has "an epic royalty of diction"; one other has written "a haunting cosmic lyric"; and a narrative poem written by another phoenix of the age reminds the writer of Wordsworth's 'Prelude', Chancer's 'Prologue' and Browning's 'Men And Women'! In short this exhausting fusillade of whirling superlatives which leaves one limp like a steamed rag shows exactly how such a chapter ought not to be written.

MARATHI.

The colourless chapter on Marathi does not call for any comment except that it is disfigured by some bad misprints. 'Lombhe' ought to be 'Lembhe', and 'Thomre' ought to be 'Thombre'—if I remember right what I must have read some thirty years ago. But these misprints are nothing compared with those on p. 208 where in two lines poor Shripad Krishna Kolhatkar is called 'Kolhatkar' and 'Kelnatkar' and 'Kochatkar'! And one thing more: isn't it rather too tall a claim to aver that Dnyaneshwar's commentary on the Gita is "undoubtedly one of the greatest books of the world"? It is a good thing to have provincial and even parochial patriotism. But when we profess to judge our literatures with the whole world as the background, we must not lose sight of the right sense of proportion and the right perspective.

URDU-JOINT HERITAGE.

Of the fourteen vernaculars dealt with in this interesting but disappointing volume, four are practically negligible,—Assamese, Pitvu, Panjabi and Sindhi. It is doubtful if these languages are likely to have any influence on Indian culture as a whole, for the matter of that only one of all these vernaculars has any pretentions to all-India influence and prestige,—Urdu, which alone, in one form or another, is understood all over India. Panjabi and Sindhi again, poor as they are in real literature, are likely to give way in the near future before the advance of Urdu, especially as Sindh and Punjab are already in Pakistan which has adopted Urdu as its national language. It would be all to the good if Urdu could assume more and more its rightful position as the national language of all India, rightful because if there is any language that can be said to be the joint heritage—the mushtariqa zaban"—of Hindus and Musalmans, it is this ruch, flexible and beautiful language that is unique in combining in itself the cultures and graces of Iran and India. Moreover, the linguistic jealousies let loose by the elimination of the English influence and the consequent dethronement of the English language from its position of primacy, are likely to revive and foster the centrifugal tendencies always latent in the vast and loose conglomeration of at least twenty different peoples or nations called 'India. It is very doubtful if Urdu, or any other vernacular can take the place of English as a cementing bond, at least for the politically minded intelligentsia which alone ultimately counts culturally, if not politically. Many desperately hope that Sanskritised Hindi may become the common language of at least the Hindus all over India; but this is likely to prove a vain hope as quite recent history has shown that at least Bengal, Bihar and the Dravidian South will fiercely resist the encroachment of Hindi or Hindustani which has further the disadvantage of being an artificial creation of recent years, a language which, as Mr. Gandhi has rightly admitted, is "written but not spoken". I have carefully observed North Indian Hindus sojourning in Bombay, and I have found that among themselves they speak—men, women and children—quite chaste Urdu, although if they speak on a public platform or write in the press, they employ the crude and uncouth and unanatural creation, the book Hindi of the Nagari Pracharini Sabha. No such artificially manufactured jargon can become the national language of a vast subcontinent speaking hundreds of district dialects. I doubt if even Urdu can take the place of English, for it has not the great advantage of being a secular and neutral speech that is already a world language, as the English language is. I honestly believe that it was a measure of profound wisdom and courageous policy when Pakistan declared English to be the language of administration in its newly created Dominion.

COCHIN REFORMS

(From Our Correspondent.)

COCHIN, August 29.

His Highness, the Maharaja of Cochin, has been pleased to appoint a Council of Ministers with Mr. P. Govinda Menon as Prime Minister and Messrs. T. K. Nayar, C. R. Iyyunni and K. Ayyappan as Ministers. The Council of Ministers shall act as collective authority and shall collectively be responsible to the legislature in respect of transferred subjects.

H. H. the Maharaja has been pleased to authorise Mr. C. P. Karunakara Menon to exercise, subject to His Highness's control, executive authority in respect of the Dewaswom, Hindu religious institutions, Estates and Palaces.

The constitution of a Public Service Commission with limited authority in appointments and promotions excluding judiciary, has been announced.

SMUTS ANSWERED

Why U.N.O. Must Intervene

(BY P. P. BULSARA)

In the dispute between India and the Union of South Africa on the subject of the treatment of Indians in that Dominion Field Marshal Smuts has refused to accept the implementation of the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly as a basis for discussion between the Union and India. That resolution of 8th December last, requested the Governments of India and South Africa to open direct negotiations and to report the result to the Assembly's next meeting.

The Field Marshal says that the Union Government have broken no agreements and violated no principles of the United Nations' Charter. He justifies the position he has so taken on three grounds: (1) That the Cape Town Agreement was not rigid and binding, (2) that the latest anti-Indian measure in the Union, the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act, 1946, is not substantially different from the practice of other members of the UNO in their policies to maintain peace among different communities in their States, and (3) that the United Nations Organization has no power to interfere in the internal questions of the Union and the Indian question of the Union is one of such domestic questions.

ANTI-INDIAN POLICY

The first argument of Smuts can be easily dismissed. It has given a great blow to the binding force of treaties and agreements and violates the sanctity of agreements between countries.

Secondly, Smuts says that because other powers are following the same policy as his own anti-Indian policy he is justified in doing so. South Africa is a guide for East Africa and anti-Indian measures found in South Africa are creeping in East Africa too day by day. In Kenya, the fertile Highlands are reserved for the whites and are not available to non-whites. In the Zanzibar Protectorate, under the plea for safeguarding the interests of the natives and the Arabs, alienation of land by a non-Indian to an Indian is not permissible except with the permission of the Government. There is no justification for these measures in East Africa except to drive away the Indians from that place. With the gradual awakening of the East and the consequent dimunition of the white supremacy there the European countries are trying to reserve Africa for exploitation by them alone. Many other countries also follow this anti-Indian policy, but that does not entitle South Africa to introduce harsh measures against its Indian subjects year after year and make their lot more and more unhappy. He says: "If the intervention of the U.N. should be called for, there should be first an inquiry into such practices among its members and especially such practices as involve racial or economic discrimination. Only thus could a policy of general application be laid down for all." With the ideal of one-world gaining more and more force, a policy will have to be laid down about this matter, to be followed by all the States of the world, but till that is done it cannot be said by Smuts that because others are not prevented from doing such a thing he also should not be prevented from doing so.

UNO'S RIGHT TO INTERVENE

And lastly, the Field Marshal says that under para 7, article 2, of the United Nations Charter that body cannot interfere in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of a State. But this principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of a State does not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII of the Charter in the case of threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression: the framers of the Charter have, following the rules of International Law, deliberately empowered the UNO to interfere in the internal affairs of a State if the treatment meted out to a Section of its population becomes a source of threat to the peace, or if the treatment is such as to lead to breach of the peace or to act of aggression. The treatment given to the Indian community of the Union is such a treatment and the U.N.O. is justified in interfering in the internal affairs of the State. Intervention by one State in the domestic affairs of another is admissible and even has a basis of right, under the Law of Nations, when exercised in the interest of humanity. That the Powers have in the past exercised intervention on these grounds, there is no doubt. Thus, Great Britain, France and Russia intervened in 1827 in the struggle between revolutionary Greece and Turkey, because of the cruelties committed during this struggle. And many a time intervention have taken place to stop the persecution of Christians on Turkey.

International Law guarantees to every individual the rights of mankind, the right of existence, the right to protect honour, life, health, liberty and property, the right of practising the religion of his choice, the right of emigration, and the like. When any of these rights are denied to or taken away from a section of its people, the intervention of an outside State on this account is allowed. When such intervention by one or two powers in the internal affairs of a country is permissible, in the interest of humanity, by International Law, collective intervention by a world organization like the U.N.O. for the same reason cannot be objected to. In fact, it is specifically so provided for by the last sentence of para 7 of article 2 of the United Nations Charter which says that the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of a State shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII of the Charter which deals with action in respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Opposing, in betrayal of their own undertaking, the application of the South African Native Trust and Land Act, one, Colonel Trans Wisseus, spokesman of European farmers is reported to have declared:

"It is the Africans themselves who ruin their lands. As for the black spots, whole populations are being moved in Europe today, so why not send the Africans back to their own territories?"

* * *

From Ranchi comes the news that about 400 files of the Bihar Government are missing and that informed circles believe that these files were burnt in the Government House a few days before India attained Dominion Status.

A few days before....? But sh—sh—let bygones be bygones to Britain.

* * *

We, too, noticed the news item that Sir Frederick Burrows, former Governor of Bengal, has sent the following message to Mr C. Rajagopalachar: "Congratulations. Bengal sets splendid example. Good luck."

But why our immediate neighbour should split our eardrums and his own sides with roaring laughter we can't understand.

* * *

The majority report of the U.N. Committee on Palestine recommends "partition" with an economic union.

That is to say, Zionisation of Palestine in two instalments: handing a major chunk outright now and ensuring appropriation of the rest through 'anschluss'. Not a bad idea at all. The gentlemen responsible for it lose nothing but gain a lot by thus safeguarding their own countries against Jewish "refugees".

* * *

A London report says that the French and Swiss Governments have objected to the opening of Arab offices in Paris and Geneva.

We were about to say something when the eye was caught by another report to the effect that efforts to open an office in Moscow have failed—and we decided to postpone comment.

* * *

King Ibn Saud has charged King Abdullah of Transjordan with "creating discord among Arab States at a critical time."

When then could his Hashemite Majesty have attempted it?

* * *

His Majesty—we mean the Whitehall promoted one—calls for a Constituent Assembly for "Greater Syria."

But suppose it voted for a Greater Syrian Republic?

* * *

According to an Ankara report, a Russian plane which made a forced-landing in Asia Minor, was found to contain a Russian General and two other army officers, who have been interned.

We await further developments with great anxiety for Turkey.

Divetia's Ruling In B. E. S. T. Dispute

BOMBAY, Monday.

At the resumed hearing of the dispute today between the management and the Scheduled Staff of the B.E.S.T. Company before Sir Harsidhbhai Divetia, President of the Industrial Court, Mr. R. J. Kolah, counsel for the Company, raised the objection that the court was not competent to proceed with the case in view of the letter written by the Secretary of the Scheduled Staff Union to the Court dissociating himself from the dispute.

Overruling the objection Sir Harsidhbhai said the court was bound to adjudicate even if one worker referred the dispute between himself and the Company to the court. He had, therefore, no alternative but to proceed with the dispute.

The president however, made it clear that the award would be binding only on those workers who were represented in the Court. It was for the Government to decide whether the award should apply to others also.

CAPTOR OF HESS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Daniel MacBride, the slim, blue-eyed Scotchman, who leapt into the headlines as the captor of Rudolph Hess narrated clearly the story of this historic episode. Mr. MacBride is in the city on his way back to Glasgow, his native town after a two-and-a half year's stay in Hong-Kong.

It was on May 10, 1942, that Rudolf Hess, the one-time deputy Fuehrer of Germany, landed in Eaglesworth, five miles away from Duke of Hamilton's Estate, to whom, as he said later to his captor, he had a message to deliver. It was a Saturday. Late in the night MacBride and his friends in the barracks were awakened by the sound of a low-lying aircraft. The plane lost height and nose-dived. They saw somebody bailing out from it.

With great courage MacBride ran to him, some 200 yards away. He helped the stranger, who was limping, to a neighbouring farmshed. To his utter astonishment he found his captive speaking correct English. The stranger gave his name as 'Alfred Horn' and said that he came from Munich with a message for the Duke of Hamilton. He asked MacBride to take him over to the Duke.

Mr. MacBride informed the HQ about the incident. Later Home Guards came and took him away. The captor was hauled up by his officer for "breaking billets." After two days he was told that his captive was Rudolf Hess. He was warned not to let out the news "for security reasons." It remained so till last March when for the first time the whole story appeared in the "Hong-Kong Telegraph."

Civic Address To Congress Leaders

Mayor And Committee To Draft Address

BOMBAY, Monday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of the Indian Union, and three front-rank Cabinet colleagues of his are to be presented with civic addresses jointly when they visit the city in the last week of the month for the A.I.C.C. sessions.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation to-day decided on this move after a ninety-minute debate on Mr. S. K. Patil's resolution asking that Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Azad be honoured by the Corporation as a token of the citizens' appreciation of the services and sacrifices of the four leaders.

It is pointed out that after 1938 when a civic address was presented to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose (then President of the Congress) this is the first time in 9-years the Bombay Corporation is honouring outstanding Indians. So far only seven such addresses have been presented by the Corporation. They were to Lord Simon, Mahatma Gandhi (twice), Deenabandu C. F. Andrews, King Amanullah of Afghanistan, the Congress Cabinet in 1937 and Netaji Bose in 1938.

At to-day's meeting two amendments moved by Messers. M. N. Talpade and N. C. Bharucha were rejected. The former suggested that the civic addresses be presented to the entire Union Cabinet jointly instead of "singling out" four leaders. The latter asked that certain specific complaints be voiced in the addresses.

Moving his resolution, Mr. Patil said the Bombay Corporation would have the unique privilege of honouring four top leaders and they would be doing so within a few days after they became the nation's Ministers. It was a rare thing to fete four great men on a single occasion and he hoped that the motion would be unanimously carried. Mr. B. A. Dalal seconded.

Suggesting through an amendment that the Corporation present addresses to the entire Union Cabinet instead of four Ministers, Mr Talpade pleaded that "all of them are dear to us and all of them are equally illustrious." Mr. Bharucha, in his amendment, asked that the leaders' attention be invited to certain "burning" questions such as the food shortage and the disorder in the country. "Your duty is not only to praise our leaders but to convey to them the agony of the people," he said. If they did not incorporate these points in the civic addresses, they would, in his view be open to the charge of being "hypocritical".

WHY NEGLECT BOMBAY MEN?

Claiming "the unique honour of opposing the resolution and the amendments single-handed", Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said he had no heart for "frivolities of this kind when 3,000 people are being butchered daily in this country." The four leaders did not deserve any praise but only "strong condemnation" but, Mr. Mehta said, if they decided to present civic addresses there was no reason why they should neglect other ministers like Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Ambedkar and Mr. Babha who belonged to Bombay.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas expressed surprise that opposition to the resolution should come from men who had gone to the Ballard Pier to present addresses to Lord Linlithgow. This remark was greeted by wild cheering from the Congress Party wing of the House.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta protested that he never voted for an address to the former Viceroy. "I was against it but as the then Mayor I had to present it," he said.

"You did vote for the Linlithgow address," retorted Mr. Dwarkadas. On this Mr. Mehta stood up and continued shouting "No, no, I did not." Mr. Dwarkadas repeated his charge and Mr. Mehta persisted in declaring that he did not. Members of the Congress Party lustily cheered and booed alternately and the Mayor had to call for order several times before tempers cooled down.

On behalf of the Muslim League party, Mr. Sulaiman Darvesh pledged whole-hearted support to the resolution.

Mr. S. K. Patil, replying to the debate in an unusually pungent and hard-hitting speech, characterised Mr. Talpade's amendment as "an attempt to split our national Cabinet" and referred to Mr. Bharucha as "a man needing medical attention." The four leaders whom they were seeking to honour were men of outstanding calibre and they stood as a class by themselves. Besides they were coming to the city for a definite purpose. The Corporation should have honoured them a long time go. An occasion might come in the near future to fete the entire Cabinet and Mr. Patil asked that no unworthy motives should be imputed when debating such an important motion.

The resolution was carried after rejection of the two amendments.

A Committee with the Mayor as Chairman was appointed to draft the addresses.

15 MAHASABHITES ARRESTED IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, August 31 (API): In all fifteen Hindu Sabha workers were arrested yesterday for defiance of the order prohibiting public meetings and were removed to Nagpur Central Jail. The arrests were made soon after the Hindu Sabhaites started meeting in the vicinity of the Town Hall.

Dr. L. V. Paranjpe and Mr. V. V. Kelkar, presidents of the Central Provinces Hindu Sabha and the Nagpur Nagar Hindu Sabha respectively were among those taken into custody.

MOONJE RELEASED

BOMBAY, Sept. 1 (API): Dr. B. S. Moonje, the Hindu Mahasabha leader, and other Hindu Mahasabha workers who were arrested yesterday, for having defied the ban on public meetings, were released late last night.

India's Health Minister, Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, giving her impression of the situation in Punjab after a visit there, at a Press Conference on Friday last.

German U-Boats In North Atlantic Depended On Isolated Weather Stations

By DAN L. THRAPP, UPA Staff Correspondent.

LONDON (UPA).—German U-Boats operating in the North Atlantic, depended throughout the war on isolated weather stations manned by a few scientists or technicians especially trained for that job.

The Germans, at one time or another, established at least 13 and perhaps many more of these weather stations, Dr. Brian Roberts of the Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge told the United Press of America in an interview recently. All were in the Arctic or Sub-Arctic.

By a compilation of intelligence reports and through investigations of the Institute, Dr. Roberts definitely located the 13.

"But this list is probably incomplete," he said. "We are getting in more information all the time."

One of the most unusual of these stations was the "weathership" Sachesen, which throughout 1940 lurked at sea between Iceland and Greenland, broadcasting weather instructions to submarines preying on North Atlantic shipping.

"It's remarkable how long that ship operated," said Dr. Roberts. "But of course that was before the days of convoy escort carriers." Aerial reconnaissance put an end to such voyages. But, besides the floating stations, the Germans established at least 12 land stations, and maintained some of them until the end of the war."

Four of them were on Greenland. The earliest known was built at Sabine Island, at about 20 degrees W. Long, 75 degrees N. Lat. on Greenland's east coast. The Sabine Island station was operated from 1942-3, when it was "liquidated" by an American patrol.

Promptly the Germans established another, this time at Shannon Island, a few miles to the north of Sabine Island. This station was operated from 1943-4, when it, too, was wiped out. The Germans then established a third station off Denmark's Havn in September, 1944, and a fourth at Denmark's Havn itself in October of the same year.

Meanwhile, they had been operating others. When the war began they founded a small station at tiny, isolated Jan Mayen Island, between Greenland and Norway at about 8 degrees. W. Long., 71 degrees N. Lat. This is the island an Oxford group left cosmic ray recorders on before the war. An expedition left England in July to recover them.

The German station on Jan Mayen operated in 1939-40, when it was taken care of by a British patrol.

Another weather station was founded at Bear Island, between North Cape and Spitzbergen, and operated in 1939-40.

Four stations were operated at different times on Spitzbergen itself. One, at Krossfjorodn, was in use from 1941-3. A second and third at Reinsdricya and Rijpfjorden respectively, were used in 1943-4. A fourth, at Stormbukta, was set up in 1944 and used until the end of the war.

The persistent Germans went back to Bear Island in 1944 and re-established their station, maintaining it until well into 1945.

At infinitesimal Hope, or Sea Horse Island, 25 degrees E. Long., 76 degrees, 30' N. Lat., they set up a station which lasted for two years, from 1943 until the end of the war.

They had also built a station on Russian territory, on Alexandra Land, south-westerly island of the Franz Josef archipelago. Weather experts worked here from 1943 to 1944.

"Most of the Germans who manned these stations were long-time Arctic explorers, well-known to British Arctic experts," Dr. Roberts said. "It was a sort of meeting of old acquaintances when they were caught, because we sent our Polar specialists out after them.

"I should like to emphasise, however, that our list is still far from complete. It will be published by the Institute when we have assembled all the data."

To Prevent War Be Well Armed

U. S. Military And Political Leaders' Plea To Nation

NEW YORK, August (U.P.A.): Military and political leaders today issued an urgent warning before the American Legion Convention that the U. S. must immediately man its arms powerfully and effectively to prevent the chaos of another world war.

Members of the legion and delegates, numbering some 12,000 and representing a national membership of 3,300,000 veterans of two world conflicts, solemnly listened when a telegram from President Truman was read saying, "In a world where chaos still exists and war remains a dreaded possibility, the cost of our security will remain high for some time to come. We must be so strong that no aggressor, however crass, can persuade himself that we are open to conquest."

Both Truman and Governor Thomas Dewey of New York made their welcoming addresses strong in their appeals for universal military training.

The Chief Executive, whose forthcoming trip to South America prevented his appearing in person, said in his message that "against the possibility of a total war, must have the certainty of total defence, using every resources at our disposal. Only universal military training can assure that sufficient forces will be available in the critical and initial phase of another emergency."

Secretary of War Kenneth Royall said that to lose the qualities of progress and adaptability in national defence would be to "court national disaster." He said that the goal would be brought much nearer by the unification of the armed forces adding that the U.S. must be so armed that it can tell the entire world, "We intend to preserve peace, but if any nation would have it otherwise we are prepared for it."

James Forrestal who has been recently appointed to the powerful office of Secretary of Defence, said that America's foremost foreign policy and the main goal of the Armed Services Unification was the keeping of world peace. He said the second aim was to keep workable guarding of national security. "To carry out this policy, it is a matter of first importance that military power in the U.S. be kept vigorous, modern and capable of swift mobilization."

Meanwhile, Field Marshall Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Governor General of Canada and wartime boss of Allied Forces in the Mediterranean got a swelling round of applause as he introduced himself to the music of "God Save The King."

Alexander mentioned no names, but inferentially urged the Western democracies to settle their own affairs if there was no chance of agreement with the Russian bloc. He said that the great single purpose and incentive which united racially diverse troops to victory in the Italian campaign, was lacking in the international "march to peace." He said, "If others disagree with us and if we cannot persuade them to our way of thought then the next best thing we can do is to settle our affairs with those views coincide with our own."

Alleged Attempt To Smuggle Bajri Without Permit

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

At 7 a.m. to-day Tulsiram Ambasa of Poona was arrested by the Railway Police at Dadar Railway Station for attempting to import 34 lbs. of Bajri into Bombay city without a permit. He was sentenced to 4 month's rigorous imprisonment at the Mazagaon Police Court.

Industrialists And Labour Must Work Hand In Hand

Shyam Prasad Mookerjee Stresses Urgency For Country-Wide Export Drive

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1 (API): The urgency for a country-wide export-drive to meet the rapidly approaching economic crisis in the country and checking inflationary tendencies was emphasised by India's Minister for Supplies and Industries Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee here to-day.

The Supply Minister addressed a joint conference of the various Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta.

Dr. Mookerjee declared that industrialists and labour would have to work hand in hand if India was to be saved from the threatening economic collapse which stares her in the face today.

"The main problem" the Industries Minister declared, "is to provide the man in the street with food and clothing without which independence has very litle meaning for him. The need of the hour, therefore, is more production and better distribution."

Civil disturbances, shortage of raw materials, labour unrest and in some cases slowing down of production by manufacturers the Minister maintained have been responsible for the recent decline in production. Distribution too had been unsatisfactory owing to more or less similar reasons.

Although coal production in Benkal and Bihar coalfields had lately improved, the supply of coal to industries and ordinary consumers was still not satisfactory because of lack of adequate transport facilities.

STATE OF INFLATION

Referring to the state of inflation already existing in the country, Dr. Mookherjee apprehended that the recent restrictions imposed on foreign exchange were likely to further aggravate the inflationary tendencies. This could be successfully combated only by organising an export drive. But more export meant more production. Besides, the quality of manufacture and the maintenance of standard of production were important factors in building up an export trade. In this connection, he referred to the valuable assistance which the newly started Indian Standards Institute in Delhi could render and asked the industrialists to avail of that as much as possible.

Labour, Dr. Mookerjee said, must imbue the new spirit and put in its best to step up production. He appealed to all political parties which exercise influence on labour organisations in the country, to emphasise the need of turning out more goods in India's works and factories. "Any deliberate slowing down, either by industrialists or by labour, was a moral crime at this hour of national emergency", concluded Mr. Mookerjee.

"REDS" EMERGE AS DOMINANT GROUP

Hungarian Election's Final Results

BUDAPEST, Sept. 1. (Reuter): The Communist Party headed the poll when the final results of yesterday's Hungarian General Election—second since the war—were declared to-day, after the five Social Democrat Ministers had decided to resign from the Coalition Cabinet because of alleged electoral abuses.

The Communists, with 1,082,592 votes had received more than a third of those cast for the Government Coalition and more than a fifth of the total poll of 4,996,161 votes, thus replacing the Small-Holders Party as the dominant group in the Coalition.

The Small-Holders—the largest Party in the old Parliament, took the third place with 7,57,082 votes, the Social Democrats came fourth with 7,32,178 and the remaining Party in the Coalition, the National Peasants, sixth with 4,35,170.

The second place was taken by the Democratic People's Party, a new opposition Party, whose success was said to be almost entirely due to the unofficial support of many of the Catholic clergy, though the bishops had declared the Catholic Church neutral.

Other leading opposition Parties were the Hungarian Independence Party, led by M. Zoltan Pfeiffer, former Small-Holder Deputy, which came fifth with 718,193 votes, and the Independent Democratic Party of Father Stephen Salooh Balogh, former Secretary General of the Small-Holders, which came seventh with 256,396.

The Government Coalition gained just over 60 per cent of the votes, the percentage, which, under the electoral law, gives it 80 percent of the pool of 60 seats known as the Nationalist. As otherwise they would have only a proportionate share of the pool, this gives them a bonus of over a dozen seats.

TODAY'S POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Postmaster-General, Bombay, has issued the following:—

Intimation has been received by the Posts and Telegraphs Department on Monday, the 1st September 1947, from the Bombay Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union to the effect that the postmen and lower grade staff, who are members of that Union, will observe one day's strike on Tuesday, the 2nd September, 1947, against the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

In this connection, it may be stated that the Indian Government is at present very busy with the serious conditions obtaining in East and West Punjab and it is most inopportune for the postal staff to go on strike at this juncture. Government greatly regret any inconvenience that may be caused to the public by the strike.

The following postal and telegraph arrangements are, however, being made in Post Offices to Bombay City for the 2nd September 1947:—(1) Booking of all kinds of articles, except only "ordinary" registered letters, will be suspended for the day. (2) Money Orders, Savings Bank and other money transactions will also be stopped. (3) No mails will be delivered to the public on that day. Attempts will, however, be made to sort only unregistered letter mail into post boxes for Post Box holders. In smaller offices, where no post-box system exists, efforts will be made to deliver unregistered letter mail at the post office counter to those who may call for it. (4) There will be no clearances of street letter boxes on the day and only letters posted in the letter boxes situated at post offices will be cleared. The public are however, requested to restrict postings to the minimum. (5) Telegrams will be accepted for booking as usual but house-to-house delivery of telegrams might be made only in the delivery area of the Central Telegraph Office. At all other offices, telegrams will be delivered only at the Post Office Counters.

WARDHA, August 30. (UPI): A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindustani Prachar Sabha will be held in New Delhi on September 6 under the presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. The Committee will, it is learnt, review the position of the Hindustani Prachar work in various provinces and decide its future policy under the changed political circumstances in the country.

U. N. AGENDA DISCUSSED BY SCANDINAVIAN MINISTERS

(By Martin Kruse, Reuter's Staff Correspondent in Copenhagen).

The Foreign Ministers of Norway, Sweden and Denmark are meeting here to discuss the attitude of their respective countries to questions on the agenda of the United Nations Assembly due to open at Lake Success, United States, on September 16.

Exceptionally, the Foreign Minister of Iceland will also attend this meeting.

The talks are aimed purely at defining and co-ordinating Scandinavian views on the various questions which will come before the Assembly and not at the formation of a Scandinavian bloc as such.

While each country will be left free to take its own stand, experience has shown that much over-lapping can be avoided by prior consultation—if only to prevent the three countries from competing with each other for places on the various Committees.

On most questions which come before the United Nations, the three countries, which have so much in common, naturally adopt a common line.

Whether questions other than those likely to appear on the agenda of the United Nations will be discussed in Copenhagen depends largely upon world developments prior to the Ministers' meeting. The final agenda for the meeting is fixed only at the last minute and any development which warrants it can be included. Suitable technical advisers and experts can then be chosen to accompany the three Ministers.

The sphere in which the three countries' interests differ most widely is, perhaps, the economic field. These differences arise not from disagreement among the countries but from their varying natures. Denmark is an agricultural country, while Sweden is mainly industrial and Norway's interests are about equally divided between industry and shipping.

In the political sphere, there interests may also not always be identical. Denmark's most pressing problem at present, for instance, is to get rid of the German refugees who are still living on her territory behind barbed wire—a problem which is not shared by the other two countries.

Apart from the heavy cost of keeping them, Danes hold the view that from the humane point of view, there can be no justification for keeping people who are not war criminals imprisoned so long after the war.

This problem like that of the future of South Schleswig, is purely a Danish one. But Denmark's neighbours, Norway and Sweden sympathise with her attitude.

Such problems as these were the main incentive for the establishment of these meetings of the Scandinavian Foreign Ministers, which have now become almost a matter of routine prior to any great international conference.

At the same time they give the Ministers an opportunity to discuss matters of mutual concern which can be more easily settled by direct consultation than through the usual, less personal channels.

A Swedish statesman once summed up the purpose of the meetings when even before the war, he declared: "Our meetings are unofficial, but natural and matter of fact. We all love our independence. We are proud of our own freedom as well as of that of others. Community of action is not as a result of fixed agreement. It develops as each country submits its own viewpoint."

It is in this spirit that the Foreign Ministers will meet at the end of the month.

MAHATMA GOES ON FAST FOR PEACE IN OUR LAND

(Continued From Page 1)

complainants could, if they would not go to the Ministers, certainly go to me or my friend Shahid Saneo. The thing applies to Muslim complainants. There is no way of keeping the peace in Calcutta or elsewhere if the elementary rule of civilized society is not observed. Let them not think of the savagery of the Punjab or outside India. The recognition of the golden rule of never taking the law into one's own hands has no exceptions.

PUNJAB HAPPENINGS

My Secretary, Dev Prakash in Patna, wires: "Public agitated Punjab happenings. Feel statement necessary impressing duty of public press." Shri Dev Prakash is never unduly agitated. There must be some unguarded word by the press. If that is so at this time when we are sitting on a powder magazine, the Fourth Estate has to be extra wise and reticent. Unscrupulousness will act as a lighted match. I hope every editor and reporter will realise his duty to the full.

One thing I must mention. I have an urgent message calling me to the Punjab. I hear all kinds of rumours about recrudescence of trouble in Calcutta. I hope they are exaggerated, if not quite baseless. The citizens of Calcutta have to reassure me that there would be nothing wrong in Calcutta and that peace, once restored, will not be broken.

From the very first day of peace, that is 14th August last, I have been saying that the peace might only be a temporary lull. There was no miracle. Will the foreboding prove true and will Calcutta again lapse into the law of the jungle? Let us hope not, let us pray to the almighty that he will touch our hearts and ward off the recurrence of insanity.

TRAGEDY OF CALCUTTA

Since the foregoing was written, i.e., about 4 o'clock during silence, I have come to know fairly well the details of what has happened in the various parts of the city. Some of the places which were safe till yesterday have suddenly become unsafe. Several deaths have taken place. I saw two bodies of very poor Muslims. I saw also some wretched looking Muslims being carted away to a place of safety. I quite see that last night's incidents so fully described above pale into insignificance before this flare-up. Nothing that I may do in the way of going about in the open conflagration could possibly arrest it.

I have told the friends who saw me in the evening what their duty is. What part am I to play in order to stop the rot? The Sikhs and the Hindus must not forget what East Punjab has done during these few days. Now the Muslims in West Punjab have begun the mad career. It is said that the Sikhs and the Hindus are enraged over the Punjab happenings.

USE OF "INFALLIBLE WEAPON

I have adverted above to an urgent call for me to go to the Punjab. But now that the Calcutta bubble seems to have burst, with what face can I go to the Punjab? The weapon which has hitherto proved infallible for me is fasting. To put an appearance before a yelling crowd does not always work. It certainly did not last. What my word in person cannot do, my fast may. It may touch the hearts of all the warring elements even in the Punjab if it does in Calcutta. I, therefore, begin fasting from 8.15 p.m. tonight to end only if and when sanity returns to Calcutta. I shall, as usual, permit myself to add salt and soda bicarb to the water I may wish to drink during the fast.

If the people of Calcutta wish me to proceed to the Punjab and help the people there, they have to enable me to break the fast as early as may be.

RAJAJI'S APPEAL TO BENGAL PEOPLE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2. (A.P.I.): The Governor of West Bengal, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, has issued the following statement:—

I returned home, at 11-30 last night from Gandhiji's place. As usual I strove with him but failed to deflect him from his decision to go on a fast. As a result of the murders and murderous assaults that were committed to-day in several parts of Calcutta, the fraternisation and the new-found sense of security that made Calcutta beautiful these sixteen days have disappeared like a dream. The joy of peace and goodwill have again given place to senseless murder. That makes loyal citizens of newborn free India hang their heads in shame.

Gandhiji says that he will break his fast if he sees sanity restored in Calcutta. There is very hard work before him in the Punjab for which he must be spared. How can he go there with any faith, or with hope in his heart, if Calcutta has already betrayed him?

May I add my prayers to the thoughts of all the good and noble people of Bengal that call those who can bring about the termination of this flaring up of violence should help and restore sanity and security in Calcutta.

The women and children of the Punjab are eagerly looking forward to his presence in their midst, and to the healing influence of his word and spirit. Let us send him with the laurel of victory round his aged brow to that afflicted province.

CALCUTTA, September 1 (UPI): It is learnt that Gandhiji has appealed to the business community of Calcutta to donate at least Rs. 10,000,000 for rehabilitation work in Calcutta.

3-LAKH TONS OF RICE KEPT UNDER-GROUND

MADRAS, Sept. 1. (A.P.I.): An all-out procurement drive has been launched by the Madras Government to tide over the present precarious food situation in the province.

A concerted effort is now being made to procure 170,000 tons from producers in the Province during the next few weeks. In order that the rationing system may not break.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Food Minister, told the Press today that the average procurement per week now stood at 20,000 tons and it could be easily speeded up to 50,000 tons, provided the public co-operated with the procurement staff.

After his recent tour of the Circars, particularly the districts of Kistna and Godavari, he felt three lakhs tons of surplus rice were "kept underground" without being surrendered to Government.

Pakistan Request To B.O.A.C.

KARACHI, Sept. 1. (A.P.I.): The Government of Pakistan today decided to renew their request to British Overseas Airways Corporation for 20 aircraft to be sent to Delhi immediately, it is learnt here.

The aircraft will be used to fly to Karachi Pakistan officials and their families—about 7,000 persons in all—still held up in Delhi.

LISTOWEL IN RANGOON

RANGOON, Sept. 1, (Reuter): Lord Listowel, Secretary of State for Burma, and his "goodwill" party arrived here today. The Rangoon Corporation will give him a civic reception tomorrow.

MYSORE GOVT. ORDER ON NEWSPAPERS

BANGALORE, August 31. (API): The Government of Mysore served an order tonight on "Thainadu" and "Daily News" requiring that all news relating to the proposed State Congress satyagraha should be submitted for scrutiny ti the Legal Remembrancer before publication.

The order has been issued under the provisions of the recently promulgated Criminal Law Amendment Act.

It is learnt that similar orders have been issued on six other newspapers in the state.

BIHAR FORWARD BLOC SECRETARY ARRESTED

PATNA, Aug. 30. (API): Pandit Ramchandra Sharma, General Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Forward Bloc, who was leading a kisan movement in Naubatpur in Patna district was arrested yesterday.

About 200 kisans participating in the movement are reported to have been arrested during the course of the last five weeks.

D. F. Karaka:

Off My Chest

The Governor of Bombay has promulgated an Ordinance to check black-marketing. The Mayor of Bombay, with two Secretaries and a Treasurer, is the Chairman of an Anti-Blackmarketing Board, the personnel of which has been proposed by Mr. S. K. Patil, the local Congress party boss.

A number of the members of the Board, as far as I am concerned, are unknown to me. They have, I am told, representative capacities but they are still unknown to the average citizen of this town. One can have less confidence in a Board appointed by the Congress party's boss, because an Anti-Blackmarketing Board should not have been a Party leader's panel.

The Anti-Blackmarketing Board should have consisted of men who were above the Congress or any other party. As it is there is no assurance that the activities of this Board will not result merely in the whitewashing of the big-scale black-marketing which goes on in this town while some poor guy who runs a small shop in Girgaum or Mohamed Ali Road will get it in the neck.

Meanwhile, what about commodities which are not controlled but which are nevertheless essential?

Self-Government For Japs Proposed

British Commonwealth Conference

CANBERRA, Sept. 1. (Reuter): Delegates to the British Commonwealth Conference on the Japanese Peace Treaty to-day agreed that Japan should be given virtual self-Government after the Peace Settlement, it was officially stated.

The general attitude of the Commonwealth countries represented at the Conference, which held its final secret session to-day, was that a Control Commission should be set up to succeed the Supreme Command of the Allied Forces in the Pacific. This Commission would interfere as little as possible with the Japanese Government, stepping in only when the Japanese showed an inclination to depart from the spirit of the letter of the Peace Settlement.

The Conference expressed the desire that all the United Nations which contributed directly towards the winning of the Pacific War, including Pakistan, should be represented at the Peace Conference, to be called without delay, the statement said.

U. S. VIEWS AWAITED.

The Commonwealth countries deliberately refrained from fixing any hard and fast attitude on the Commission machinery until they had heard the views of the United States, the announcement said.

Suggestions included maintenance of Allied control by a military body much smaller than the present forces in Japan and the possibility of forces being stationed on islands near Japan in case Japan ignored the provisions of the settlement.

"It was agreed that Japan should make reparations of all property looted by the Japanese and that may subsequently located should be restored to its rightful owners" the statement continued.

"It was also accepted that occupation costs should be a charge on the Japanese Government.

MACARTHUR'S PLEA FOR JUST ATMOSPHERE

TOKYO, Sept. 2. (Reuter): General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander Allied Occupation Forces in Japan, said to-day, the second anniversary of the signing of Japan's surrender, that the Peace Treaty with Japan should be approached "in the same tolerant and just atmosphere that marked the occupation".

This would ensure that the defeated country had an opportunity to become self-sustaining rather than reduced to the condition of mendicancy, he said.

He continued: There was no need for concern over fears recently expressed of an economic collapse. The economic prostration of Japan was complete at the beginning of the occupation, but under the guidance of occupation authorities and with American help, Japan had been restoring gradually her shattered economy.

Referring to the Allied occupation, General MacArthur said, "Right rather than might has been our criterion.

R

DAMODAR CHHOTALAL THAKAR was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150/- or to suffer two months and two weeks' simple imprisonment for obtaining unlawfully rations on absentee's cards and for failure to notify departure of his daughter.

Stern Measures To Stop Punjab Riots

Dominions' Premiers Hold Out Assurance: Half Million Plead For Evacuation

NEW DELHI, September 1. (A.P.I.): "I shall spend most of my time in the Punjab until peace is restored to this province", declared Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, addressing a joint gathering of the spokesmen of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs in Lyallpur where the minorities numbering over half a million pleaded with him for their immediate evacuation 'en masse', because they fel t themselves in great danger.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, also addressed the meeting and urged them not to migrate. He told his Muslim audience that their own interest required that peace should be maintained because otherwise the foundations of Pakistan would be weakened. The present situation was a danger to Pakistan. Killing innocent persons in retaliation was against the tenets of Islam and humanity. He announced amidst cheers that he had told district officers that they must ruthlessly suppress those who disturb order, irrespective of the community.

Both the Prime Ministers also visited Sheikhpura to-day where destruction of property and massacre of men, women and children has been the worst comparatively.

The two Prime Ministers and their party left Amritsar by air this morning for Lyallpur. As the plane flew over the canal colonies every one was impressed with the remarkable development which the combined labours of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh cultivators had brought about. The flight was to study the situation in Lyallpur and to see if something could be done to stop the break-up of this partnership.

MUSLIM NATIONAL GUARDS

On arrival at the aerodrome the party learned from the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner that the district was free from disturbances but that tension was great because of the influx of refugees. As the party arrived at the Circuit House, a score of deputations sought permission to place their points of view.

Those who spoke for Hindus and Sikhs had the same story to tell. The local authorities were doing their best to keep peace: even the local Muslim League leaders were co-operating in the task, but the mischief-makers were planning destruction and these, according to them, were generally the Muslim National Guards and the police which took orders from the guards. Instances were given of property being looted in some houses in Lyallpur.

A touching scene was the brief interview Pandit Nehru gave to a dozen women who had lost their all. With tears in their eyes they all tied 'raksha' to Pandit Nehru's wrist because to-day was "Rakshabandan Day." Pandit Nehru was visibly moved and assured them of his utmost effort to help all victims of the communal warfare.

TRANSFER OF OFFICIALS

Pandit Nehru was also seen by the representatives of the Hindu officers of the Government who had been transferred to East Punjab but had not been able to join duty. They and their families numbered over 2,000. The Prime Minister promised to give immediate attention to their case.

A deputation of Muslim Leaguers also came and assured Pandit Nehru that they would work wholeheartedly to make the Hindus and Sikhs stay on in Lyallpur. They felt that the life of the town and the District would be ruined if Hindus and Sikhs migrated to East Punjab.

PUNJAB ENGAGED IN ACT OF SUICIDE

Pandit Nehru told them to act in a manner as would create confidence in the minority. He further pointed out that the Punjab was engaged in an act of suicide and that, since East Bengal was far off, the West Punjab was the heart of Pakistan and, if their Province was ruined, Pakistan would be ruined.

A number of refugees from Jhang and Chiniot were among those who had come to see Pandit Nehru. They gave harrowing accounts of what had happened in their towns and how about 35,000 persons were collected in the two towns as refugees and were fed by the charity of the people of Lyallpur who sent food daily from Lyallpur. They wanted Pandit Nehru to visit the towns immediately but finding that that was not possible they suggested that he should fly over the towns and thus help to raise the refugees' morale. Pandit Nehru after consulting Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, agreed to do so.

PAKISTAN PREMIER'S ASSURANCE

The various deputations also met the Prime Minister of Pakistan and placed their difficulties before him. He took note of all their grievances and promised immediate attention. He assured them that the Pakistan Government would protect the minorities and that they should trust his word.

There is no doubt that the visit of the two Prime Ministers proved timely, since the situation in Lyallpur was reported to be explosive.

NEHRU'S PLANE: MESSENGER OF PEACE!

After four hours' stay in Lyallpur the party left for Jhang and Chiniot. As the plane flew low, thousands of refugees stood in the compounds of the factory and school where they had taken shelter and wondered whether the plane was a messenger of peace. It is hoped it raised their spirits.

The party returned to Lahore 90 minutes late for lunch. At 5 p.m. the party drove to Sheikhupura where a population of 15,000 Hindus and Sikhs was reported to have been largely wiped out, and their property burnt. The two Prime Ministers first proceeded to the bungalow of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Disney, an Anglo-Indian.

DY. COMMISSIONER WHO DID NOT KNOW

Questioned by Pandit Nehru, Mr. Disney said he was not in a position to state what was the condition in the interior of the District. He knew there were about a lakh of refugees but did not know who fed them and in what condition they were. He did not know how many people had died in the District. The only concrete information he gave was that none of the police or military in Sheikhupura had been killed or wounded on the fateful day, August 2.

The party next saw the refugees huddled in a Gurdwara and a school building. They numbered over a thousand and the filthy and insanitary condition of their life made the party feel disgusted at the callousness of local officialdom.

SHEIKHPURA KILLING TO AVENGE AMRITSAR

The refugees, one and all, swore that at least 10,000 persons out of the population of 15,000 had been butchered by the Military and the police. A British Colonel of the Regiment stated that he had been informed that the casualties did not exceed a thousand. But his information, he added, was based on what the civil authorities had told him.

Some light was thrown on the tragic occurrence and what followed by a Muslim boy who told the British Colonel that the killing had been done to avenge Amritsar, that the Baluchis did it by using machinegun and mortar and that the dead had been either burnt with kerosene or thrown in two distant wells. In one or two places dead bodies were still burning; apparently these were discovered too late to be removed and were burnt on the spot.

It is gathered that two Muslim officers of the Regiment have been placed under arrest in connection with the massacre in the factors. Perhaps it is best not to describe further the tragedy of Sheikhpura, but one incident is worth mentioning.

WHO IS CONDUCTING THIS WAR?

As the party was returning from a round of the town a group of Muslims stood on the road and stopped Pandit Nehru's car crying: "Stop this war. We beg you to stop it."

Pandit Nehru who had kept cool throughout the day flared up. It was too much to hear this from the men who had perpetrated the ghastly tragedy in Sheikhupura. Shouting at them he said: "Are you not ashamed of yourselves? Have you no conscience left? What do these houses and these dead bodies show? Who is conducting this war?"

NEHRU COMFORTS VICTIMS

As the party drove back to the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow, Pandit Nehru spotted among a group of refugees who were coming into Sheikhupura on foot, one whom he had known. This once prosperous man had only a shirt on. Pandit Nehru got down and comforted him and the women and children. He told them that a thousand lorries, and trains and aircraft would remove all those who felt they were in danger. He was affected by the story he heard from these refugees and left Sheikhupura with the question: "Sheikhupura is gone but what is to be done to save hundreds and thousands in the countryside who are cut off from normal communication?"

Dear Sirs,—I am 56 years of age, and from the age of 50 to 55 I suffered acute pain from rheumatism, being compelled during much of the period to stay in bed. A friend of mine recommended Yeast-Vite tablets to me one day, so I sent for a small bottle of them, and after taking them for 25 days I was up and about just as if I had never suffered from anything in my life.

Thanking you again. I recommend these wonderful tablets to all those poor sufferers who go through what I have gone through.

(Signed) L. D.

EVERYBODY can take Irving's Yeast-Vite with advantage. The benefit in Nervous and Digestive Troubles, Rheumatism and Constipation, is QUICK, SURE, and LASTING! You yourself cannot do better than try a bottle of this famous Lightning Tonic to-day. Irving's YEAST-VITE is obtainable from all stores.

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IRVING'S YEAST-VITE

Lady Mountbatten and Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India, at Sikh refugee camp at Gujranwalla on Thursday last.

KILLING WILL HELP NONE, SAYS NOON

70 Houses Burnt Down By Rioters In Hyderabad

LAHORE, Aug. 31 (API): Speaking at a meeting of the representatives of the Anglo-Indian communities, Mr. Feroz Khan Noon referred to the present disturbances and said that nobody was more keen than the Muslim League to restore normal conditions as they had to develop Pakistan for the common prosperity of its inhabitants. The present killing could not lead the people anywhere.

Mr. Noon asserted that the Muslim League and Pakistan had no territorial ambitions and had accepted the award of the Boundary Commission in a sportsmanlike spirit.

Mr Gibbon who presided said that the meeting had been called to pay homage to those who had suffered in the cause of freedom and to demonstrate the loyalty of the Anglo-Indian community to Pakistan. He felt proud that the Anglo-Indians had always stood for law and order.

Mr. Gibbon added "I cannot resist from observing that if the Government of Pakistan is to be popular and efficient it cannot afford to ignore or exclude minorities particularly the Christian minority which formed a very substantial minority in the land through the Government is faced with many problems. I hope it will not overlook the Anglo-Indians of Pakistan who will always be loyal to the State.

Mr. Gibbon handed over to Mr. Noon a cheque of Rs. 4,000 on behalf of the Anglo-Indian community in their contribution towards Muslim relief fund.

APPEAL FOR HELP

LAHORE, Aug. 31 (API): Many telegrams, letters and representations are being received daily from individual and different associations for help and information, says a Press Note issued by the office of the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan.

The Press Note adds, "Necessary enquiries are being made from the West Punjab Government and other sources and action is being taken as early as possible.

It is not possible to issue acknowledgments individually but necessary replies will be issued if and when possible.

SIKH LEADER'S EXPERIENCE

LONDON, Aug. 31 (Reuter): Dr. D. Singh, of Birmingham, President of the Hindu-Sikh Association (London), the Anti-Pakistan League and the United India Association, arrived at London airport today from the riot areas of India and Pakistan, where he and his wife were attacked by rioters during their six-weeks holiday tour there.

"In Pakistan", he said, "my wife and I were fired on in our car. The rioters recognised me as a Sikh by my turban and beard. Fortunately, we were not hit and managed to drive out of harms way".

MINOR CLASH IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31 (API): A minor communal clash broke out in Allahabad this evening as a result of which seven persons received injuries from brickbat throwing. The condition of one injured person is reported to be serious. All the injured have been admitted to hospital.

Prompt action by the police and the magistracy has brought the situation under control and except the mohalla where the trouble occurred the rest of the city remained unaffected.

Eight persons have been arrested.

70 HOUSES BURNT DOWN

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Aug. 31 (API): Seventy houses were burnt down following a communal clash at Raichur in the Nizam's dominions on August 27, according to a report received at the Hyderabad State Congress office.

Seven Congressmen have been arrested at Udgir, according to a bulletin issued by the State Congress office. Twelve persons, arrested at Koppal for offering Satyagraha, have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from one day to one year.

INCENDIARY MATERIAL SEIZED

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Aug. 31 (API): Large quantities of incendiary material and equipment for manufacturing bombs is reported to have been unearthed by the Hyderabad C.I.D. from a house at Pochampally, 16 miles from here, following a surprise raid. A number of manufactured brass bombs are also reported to have been recovered.

Three persons, including a local blacksmith, have been arrested.

PROHIBITIVE ORDER

It is officially announced that an order has been promulgated under Sec. 145 Asafia Cr. P.C. prohibiting an assembly of five or more persons and carrying of arms from September 1 to September 7 by the Nizam's Government.

This order has been issued in view of the declaration by the Hyderabad State Congress to observe September second as Indian Union flag hoisting day "which might lead to disturbance of public peace".

BIHAR REFUGEES

PATNA, Aug. 31 (API): Rai Harduti Prasad, Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner, Bihar, left for Calcutta today to meet Mahatma Gandhi and the Bengal Government officials in connection with the question of repatriation of Bihar refugees from Bengal.

Seven Camel Cart Drivers Killed

Armed Gang Attacks Travellers On Meerut-Hapur Road

LUCKNOW, August 31 (API): Seven camel cart drivers are reported to have been killed by an armed gang on Friday night on the Meerut-Hapur road according to a report received here.

It is reported that five loaded carts carrying 10 persons left Hapur for Meerut on Friday evening. When the carts were approaching Kharkanda village, they were attacked by about 30 persons armed with lathis and spears. Seven of the 10 men were killed on the spot, two escaped, one by hiding behind a cart and the other in a bush—while one is missing.

The assailants, it is further reported, bathed the bodies in a nearby pool, put them in the carts and turned the camels backwards. The carts reached Hapur the next morning when the crime was discovered.

Eight arrests are reported to have been made. The District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent of Police, Meerut arrived on the scene of the occurrence.

FIRE OPENED ON BANJARI WORKERS' PROCESSION

Shah Nawaz Proceeds To Make Enquiries

PATNA, Aug. 30 (API.) Twelve persons are reported to have been injured as the result of the opening of fire on a procession of workers of the Kachchaur Lime and Cement Company of Banjari in Shahabad district by some persons.

Mr. Shah Nawaz and Mr. Mahboob Ahmed of the I. N. A., Mr. Kamla Kant Azad, Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Youth League and Mr. Sachchidanand Tewari President of the Shahabad Kisan Sabha are proceeding to the spot to make inquiries.

PATNA UNIVERSITY'S CONCESSION TO STUDENTS

PATNA August 30. (API): At an emergency meeting of the Patna University Senate it was decided today in honour of the attainment of Dominion Status by India a concession should be made in favour of students who failed at the last annual examinations of the University so that they may appear in the supplementary examinations in the matriculation, intermediate and degree examinations in arts science commerce and engineering.

By another resolution it was decided to lower the minimum pass marks in English from thirty seven and a half per cent in the matriculation, thirty six per cent in the I.A and I.S.C. and thirty three per cent in the B.A to thirty per cent for all these examinations.

U. S. Admits Inability

MANILA, Aug. 31 (UPA): The "United States has at last admitted the inability of the occupying powers in Korea—U. S. and Soviet Russia—to come to an agreement on the problem of granting freedom to the Korean people," the Manila Times in an editorial said to-day.

"On paper, both the nations are willing to form a unified government resting on a democratic basis the article said. 'Around the conference table, no such willingness is evident at least in the case of Russia."

The Russian claim that the U. S. by devious methods, has suppressed "democratic" organizations in South Korea, the article said. This accusation, the U. S. has vehemently denied. Russia has charged that collaborators are back in the saddle and the old setup is virtually being re-inaugurated with the return of these men to power. That charge, too, has been denied.

About North Korea, over which the Soviet way of life reigns supreme the article said there is practically no news. "It is a pretty good guess to say that the Russians have done a marvellous job of indoctrinating precocious Koreans in the Communist way of life. The Koreans have no choice but sit at the feet of dialecticians."

The U. S. hopes that by throwing the Korean question into the lapse of the Big Four, the deadlock could be finally broken and some form of agreement reached that will pave the way for early Korean independence, the editorial continued. "Where the Joint Commission failed, the Big Four are expected to succeed." the editorial said. "Meanwhile, the Koreans are suffering from a bad case of retarded development, brought about by liberators who have no business in sticking it out too long on the Peninsula, anyway," the editorial concluded.

PARIS CINEMA FIRE KILLS 90

Manager Arrested For Neglecting Security Order

PARIS, September 1, (Reuter): Ninety people were killed and 200 injured, some of whom are not expected to live, in fire which swept the crowded "Select" Cinema in the Paris suburbs of Rueil on Saturday night.

The 53 year old manager of the cinema, Antoine Mouillade, was last night arrested by the local police on a charge of "involuntary homicide."

Police alleged that he had been warned last year by the Enquiry Commission for Security of places of entertainment but Mouillade stated that the admonitions were made orally and never written.

An attempt to reconstruct the disaster which occurred while the film "Etoiles Sans Lumieres" (Stars Without Light) was being shown will be made today before the Public Prosecutor and Judge D' Instruction in charge of investigations.

French Liberty Still In Danger

Ramadier Warns People

PARIS August 31 (Reuter): Paul Ramadier French Prime Minister, speaking at Limoges to-day, warned the French people that their liberty was still in danger.

He declared it was natural that after the great trial of the occupation was over people should think of good times. However, the recovered liberty remained precarious.

"Fascism has left poisonous germs on the ground." M. Ramadier declared. "It is to get rid of these germs and poisons that we must direct all our efforts."

Speaking of 'extremist' parties in France, M. Ramadier said: "I will not denounce Gaullism or Communism as such for there are men in both of these parties who are not very far away from us but who are wandering and disappointed.

"I denounce only this uncertainty and perhaps this cowardice, which makes them abandon the right road in despair.

"From time to time a plot is discovered. It cannot be said any of them have up till now threatened the state But existence of these unbelievable deviations constitutes danger to efficacy of national effort."

Palestine To Be Partitioned

U. N. Special Committee's Recommendations

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Reuter): In a majority report submitted to the General Assembly last night, the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, sitting in Geneva, recommended that the country should be divided into two independent Jewish and Arab States and "the city of Jerusalem" after a transition period of two years commencing on September 1, 1947.

It was proposed that Britain should continue the administration of Palestine under United Nations auspices during the transition period, with the assistance of one or more members of the United Nations if she so desired.

The report suggested that the two States should create an economic union and sign a treaty ensuring economic collaboration before their independence was finally recognized.

Three members of the Committee—India, Persia and Yugoslavia—put forward a minority report proposing the setting up of an independent Federal State, with Jerusalem as capital.

During the interim period of two years it was proposed that Britain should admit into the Jewish State 150,000 Jewish immigrants at a uniform monthly rate.

If the transition period lasts for more than two years, it was recommended that the yearly rate of immigration should be 60,000.

Under the plan, the Jewish State would include Eastern Galilee and the Esdraelon Plain in the north, most of the coastal plain in Central Palestine and the area around Beersheba in the south-east.

The Arab State would comprise Western Galilee in the north, the hill country of Samaria and Judea (excluding Jerusalem) in eastern central area and the southern coastal plain to the Egyptian frontier. There would be to main points of inter-section between the States—one south of Nazareth and the other north of Gaza.

MAIN POINTS

The main points of the eleven recommendations adopted by the Committee were: (1). Earliest practicable termination of the mandate; (2). Earliest practicable granting of Palestine independence; (3). Shortest possible transition period; (4). The sacred charter of religious interests and holy places to be preserved and access thereto ensured in accordance with existing rights; (5) Immediate inatiation and execution by the General Assembly of an international agreement deal "as a matter of extreme urgency with distressed European Jews of whom approximately 250,000 are at present in Assembly centres.

'UNPRACTICABLE AND UNJUST'

A Reuter despatch from Jerusalem said Jamal Husseini, Vice-Chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, told the Arab daily "Ad Diffa" in a telephone message from Cairo: "The Arabs will not agree to the Committee's report or any report which partitions Palestine.

"We are going to fight it with all our means and with the help of neighbouring Arab countries to keep Palestine an Arab country for the Arabs".

Abdel Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, described the proposals in the report as obviously impracticable and unjust, it was reported from New York.

SHOCK TO ARABS

The apparent inclusion of Jaffa—Palestine's second seaport with an estimated Arab Muslim population of more than 94,000 and some 28,000 Jews—in the Jewish State suggested in the majority report provided the biggest shock of the report for Arab circles in Palestine.

Itshaq Husseini, a kinsman of the Mufti of Jerusalem, and editor of the Husseini partly paper "Al Wihda", said last night: "We rejected the Peel Commission partition report in 1936—we will reject this one, by force if necessary."

"Jaffa has been Arab for 1300 years", he said. "It will stay that way."

Arabs and Jews spent the evening poring over maps of the Holy Land trying to delineate the boundaries of the Arab and Jewish States outlined in the Committee's report.

With both Arab and Jewish leaders out of the country—the Jewish Executive at Zurich and most of the Arab Higher Committee in session at Cairo—official comment on the solutions proposed was scanty.

Mrs. G. Meyerson, head of the Jewish Agency's political department said: "I would prefer to study the plan before commenting."

The Chief Rabbi, Isaac Hetang, commenting on the Committee's proposal to admit 150,000 Jews into the Jewish State, said "Every Jew brought into Palestine is a Jew saved."

The reaction of "Arab "seconds-in-command" in Jerusalem last night was one of bitter anger.

Biggest Shock To Arab Muslims

Inclusion Of Jaffa In Jewish State

JERUSALEM, Sept. 1 (Reuter):—The apparent inclusion of Jaffa—Palestine's second seaport with an estimated Arab Muslim population of more than 94,000 and some 28,000 Jew—in the Jewish state suggested in the U.N.S.C.O.P. majority report provided the biggest shock of the report for Arab circles in Palestine.

Itshaq Husseini, a kinsman of the Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin El Husseini, and editor of the Husseini party paper "Al Wihda", said last night: "We rejected the Peel Commission partition report in 1936—we will reject this one, by force if necessary."

Jaffa has been Arab for 1,300 years, "Itshaq Husseini said: "It will stay that way."

Drastic Steps To End National Troubles

Greek Premier's Decision To Purge Public Services

ATHENS, August 31 (Reuter): Within 48 hours of assuming office as the new Greek Premier, M. Constantin Tsaldaris, Populist leader and Ex-Foreign Minister, appealed to-day for an All-National Government to end the country's troubles.

He stressed that Greece would rather give the last drop of her blood to defend her territorial integrity and independence than yield to the demands of the guerillas.

The new Government also announced the imposition of military censorship accompanied by a decision to purge the public services and to repress any strike movements among civil servants, who were threatening to stop work.

West Bengal Reverts To Indian Standard Time

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1 (API): West Bengal reverted to Indian Standard Time to-day.

At 1 a.m., Bengal Time, on August 31/September 1, Clocks in West Bengal were put back by one hour, thus bringing West Bengal in line with the rest of the Indian Dominion. This followed the West Bengal Government's decision to adopt Indian Standard Time.

Since October 1, 1941, Bengal has observed Bengal Time which is one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time. This was due to the fact that sunrise in Bengal is earlier than in Central and Western parts of India.

The Pakistan Province of East Bengal continues to follow Bengal Time.

U.P. GOVT. PROVIDES LANDS TO EX-CRIMINALS

LUCKNOW, Aug. 31 (API): Five-hundred ex-criminals who were repatriated from the Andamans during Japanese bombardment have been taken over by the reclamation department of the U.P. Government for settlement as agriculturists. Some of these men claim kinship to Sultana, the notorious man-killer who operated in the border districts of the U.P. some forty years ago

All of them claim domicile in U.P. About 30 families have been provided with land on the banks of the Yamuna near Moradabad for cultivation.

SHADOW-COOL

When you can't get relief from the heat even under a fan, the cool touch of Flaroma Eau-de-Cologne will still work the miracle. Sprinkle a few drops on your forehead and it's as if you passed from the sunlight into shadow. Your skin instantly sheds its stickiness and the fragrant vapour keeps you revived for hours.

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EAU-DE-COLOGNE

ALSO LAVENDER WATER & "DEVON VIOLETS"

Fazalbhoy Trading CO. (WESTERN INDIA AGENTS) LTD. 30, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

FURTHER DROP IN TATA STEEL SHARES

PERSISTENT LIQUIDATION WITH POOR SUPPORT

Increased Selling In Cotton Market

Bombay, Sept. 1.

The Share Bazar opened steady with quotations showing small variations as compared with the previous close. In the initial state there was scattered support which imparted steadiness but as soon as the demand was satisfied the market became dull and the small improvement recorded in quotations was lost in subsequent trading. As pointed out before neither speculative element nor investors are inclined to support the market as they had nothing cheerful in the industrial picture. However the Government is expected to adopt some measures to speed up production. Thus the market will remain in anxious mood for some time to come.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 1,885 and improved at Rs. 1892 but declined at Rs. 1850. Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 378. Bombay Dyeing shares opened [illegible] 5612 and after improving at Rs. 1022 declined at Rs [illegible] sellers are cautious while longs are liquidating [illegible] narrow with limited speculative interest and shorts are also taking advantage of declines to cover, leaving open interest to a moderate level Indian Irons were reported easy in Calcutta market at Rs. 34 [illegible]

Towards the close there was further selling and Tata Steel Defds declined at Rs. 1842 and steadied at Rs. 1845. Ordinary shares cheapened at Rs. 369. Bombay Dyeings after touching Rs. 1003 were placed at Rs. 1010 while Kohinoors opened at Rs. 560 and after declining at Rs. 550 rallied at Rs. 556 but again declined at Rs. 551. Simplex shares opened at Rs. 230 and declined at Rs. 223 while Swadeshi shares opened at Rs. 568 and quietened at Rs. 561. Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 163 and Scindia shares were done at Rs. 31. Closing tone was easy.

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 1006/4 Kohinoor 551 Swadeshi 561 Nagpur 294 Simplex X R 223 New Great 367 Gokak 304 Indore 582/8 Century 982/8 Colaba 250 I Bleaching 152 Swan 349 Finlay 291 Morarji 525 Edward 692/8 Meyer 223/12 Appolo 4/1 I U Ordinary 15 I U Defd. 2/13 Madhusudan 270 Poddar 311/4 Khatau 310

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord 369 Tata Steel Defd 1845 Second 164/8

CEMENT.

Associated Merger 163/8 N

INDUSTRIES

Burma 453/12 Bellapur 266 Shivrajpur 38 Scindia 31 Construction 188 Tata Chemical 13/6 Tata Oil 67 Indian Iron 34/4 Bengal Steel 27/3

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tram Ord 119/8 Tata Hydro 170 Andhra 1617/8 Power 1710

MILLS (CASH).

Elphinstone 84 Phoenix 1210 Kooria 290 Dawn 1545 David 148/12 New City 221/4 Minerva 211/14 Bradbury 610 Bharucha (Dfd) 7/15 Bharat 50/8 Mysore 285 Madhavji 19 Model 185 Laxmi 1625 Vishnu 615 Western 3600 Standard 501/4 Sholapur 6075 Sassoon Cotton 18/8 Hindustani 4125 Tata 78/4 Ahmedabad Advance 447/4 Sassoon Silk 75/8 New Union 19/12 Madhusudan 280 Shrinivas 400 Raja Bahadur 116/4 Berar 260 Victoria 425 Kohinoor Cpn. 64.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH).

Ahmedabad 142/8 (New) 113/12 Surat 243/12 New Prem 170 Karachi 158/2 Broach 12/12 Ajmer 12/8 Amalgamated 20/4 Nagpur 56/8 Poona 205 Bombay Suburban 161/4 Bombay Suburban (New) Prem. 90

BANK SHARES

Reserve 118 Imperial 2270 P. P. 567/8 Central X R 98 Coupon 24 India 239 Union 10/12 Baroda 167/8 Habib 166/8 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 75 Jaipur 56 Hindustan Com. 48 Mysore 390 Exchange (Ord) 48 Eastern 105

INSURANCE

Oriental 6200 Empire 737/8 New India 78 Jupiter 32/6 Vulcan 15/4 Indian Mercantile 59 Universal Fire 14/8 British India General 21/2 Neptune 13/6 New Great 27 All-India General 32

RAILWAYS

G. P. 108/8 Mymensing 113 Guaranteed 113 Pachora 100

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcook 682/8 Steamer 528/12 Burma New 161/4 Burma Petrol 3/6/6 Mackenzie 151/4 Port Canning 80 Kemp 477/8 Zandu Pharmacy 202/8 Indian Investment Trust 103 Wimco 278/12 Dharamsey Chemical 35/8 Mukund Iron 12/2 Dena Trust 20 Alembic 252/8 Supreme India 180 Jamwire 113/12 Bombay Uganda 80 Bombay Motor Cycle 37 India Cement 35 Walchand Nagar Industries 310 United Motor 65 ACC New 98/8 Bombay Safe Deposit 835

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 215 Tram 50 Andhra Valley 1390 Tata Power 1457/8 Hydro 138/12 Bombay Steamer 347/8 Nagpur 702/8 Swadeshi 146/4 Vishnu 852/8 Laxmi 307/8 New Great 268/12 Poddar 115 Shrinivas 101 Elphinston 127/8 Bradbury 537/8 Surat Elec 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref) 127/8 (Second Pref.) 123/8 Amalgamated 138 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 115 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 18 Supreme 120 Meyer 125 Mackenzie First 127/8 Mackenzie Second 125 Ahd. Advance 145 Mysore Mill 51 Standard 100

DEBENTURES.

Andhra 1952 (4) 103/8. B. Steamer 1959 (8) 106/12 I Hume Pipe (6) 111 Tata Power 1951—102/8 Walchandnagar (6) 117 Tata Chemical (4) 104 Acme Mfg. (6) 107 Cooper Eng (6) 107

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Copper 3/5 B I C 8/14 Burma Corporation 4/9 New Victoria 5/2 New Victoria Preference 6/12 Raja 36 Phalton 110 Gold Mohor 305 Kaiser I-Hind 380 Sajjan 280 Osmanshahi 290 Ajamshahi 250 Air Services 15 Air India 190 Hind Motors 7/15 Marshal 7/4 I Steam 14/12

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 1.

The local Bullion market was quietly steady with restricted turnover. At present professional operators are not taking active interest and price fluctuations have narrowed down. Stocks of silver are said to be about 6,500 oars against an average daily offtake of about 140 bars. Gold stocks are reported to be 75,000 total against an average daily offtake of about 5,000 tolas.

Forward Gold opened to-day at Rs. 110/13 and declined at Rs. 110/10 but improved at Rs. 111 under scattered buying. Thereafter the market was steady at Rs. 110/13. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 110/15 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 74. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 174/10 and quietened at Rs. 174/4 Ready Silver, business was reported at Rs. 175/4. The market was quietly steady.

Today being Indore Settlement ready Silver was pushed up and final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	.....	179-0-0
Forward Silver	.....	174-0-0
Ready Gold	.....	111-2-0
Forward Gold	.....	111-0-0
Sovereigns	.....	73-14-0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 1.

The cotton market was steady with limited business. On Saturday after the close there was active buying and January was quoted at Rs. 461. To-day January option opened at Rs. 459 and declined at Rs. 458 under scattered selling while September delivery was quoted at Rs. 424/8. Traders are awaiting Government permission for official trading in new crop months although a fair amount of business has already taken place.

Later on there was moderate short covering in September delivery which improved at Rs. 425/8 while January was quoted at Rs. 458/8.

Towards the close there was increased selling and September was quoted at Rs. 425/4 while January declined at Rs. 455/12. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. Sept. (nominal) 430-0-0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1515 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 1

The produce market was quiet today on long liquidation in castorseeds. The market is anxiously awaiting for export quota permits. In the meantime there continues considerble speculative activity. Quotations were as under:—

Groundnuts Khandesh quality Rs. 32/4, Bold and Coromandal Rs. 30/8, November-December Khandesh quality Rs. 26/10. Bold Rs. 26/6, December-January Rs. 26. Groundnut Oil September Rs. 18/12, October Rs. 18/8 and November Rs. 17/4. Up-country Mills receipts Rs. 18/8. Castorseeds May opened at Rs. 123/8 and declined at Rs. 121/10. Ready Rs. 31/8 and Bold Rs. 30. Castor Oil first pressing Rs. 21 and Commercial quality Rs. 19/8 Linseed Ready Rs. 29. September-October Rs 28/10 and February-March Rs. 24/12. Castorseeds may delivery closed at Rs. 123/10. Professional operators raised September at Rs. 161/- and Linseed was quoted at Rs. 28/13.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

Tata Ordinary 369 Tata Deferred 1845; Indian Iron 34-/; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 27-3; Bombay Dyeing 1006-4; Central India 293-12; Gokak 303-12; Kohinoor 551-4; Simplex 223; Swadeshi 561-4; Tata Power 1710; Associated Cement 163-8; Belapur 266-4; Bombay Burma (Old) 453-12; Scindia 31; Central Bank 98-2; New India 78-2; Tata 2nd Pref. 164-8.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 29-8-1947 were as under

Number of Cheques 168662.

Amount of Cheques:

Rs. 48,57,12,231-0-0

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

Bombay, Sept. 1.

MILLS

Apollo 4/1 4/1/6 4/1 4/1/6 4/0/6 4/1
B. Dyeing 1010 23/12 10 15 3/12 15 10 11/4 6/4
C. India 298 99 92 95 93 94
Colaba 250
David 148/12
Elphinstone Ord 84
Finlay 293 90 91
Gokak 311 4/8 6 4
I. U. Defd 2/13 2/13/6 2/12 2/13 2/12 2/13 2/12/6 2/13
I. U. Ord. 15/5 15/6 15 15/1 15
Indore 605 575 82/8
Khatau 310
Kohinoor 560 56 57 48 49 48 52 50 56 52 55 51
Laxmi 1625
Meyer 230 23/12
New Great 364 57
Podar 312/6 11/4
Simplex 227 23 24 22 25 23
Swadeshi 568 65 72 60 65 58 61
Tata Mills 78 78/4
Vishnu 612/8 15

BANKS

Baroda 166
Central 99 99/8 98/4 98/4 98/12 97/8 98
Hab.b 166/8
Imperial Old 2270
Imperial New 570 67/8
India 239
Reserve 119 18
Union 10/14 10/12
U. Commercial 75

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 142/8
B. Tram Ord. 120 19/8 19/12 19/4 19/12 19/8
Hydro 170
Power 1710

INSURANCE

B. I. General 21 21/2
New India 77 78 77/8 79 78
Oriental 6190 6200
Vulcan 15/8 15/4

STEAMER

B. Steam 526/4 28/12
Scindia 31/10 31/11 31/4 31/5 31

STEEL

B. Steel 28/8 27/6 27/8 27/3
I. Iron 35/10 35/9 35/10 34/13 34/8 34/11 34/4
Tata Defd. 1885 80 95 80 85 45 55 48
Tata Ord. 377 77/8 72/8 74 70 71 69
Tata 2nd Pref. 165/8 64/4 64/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 665 62/8
A. C. C. Old 164/8 66/8 63 63/8 63 63/8
A. C. C. New 99 100 98/8
Belapur 270 71 66 68 66
B. B. Old 470 55 61/4 53/12
B. B. Petrol 3/6/9 3/5/6
I. I. Trust 103
Port Canning 78 80
P. Construction 191 91/8 85 88
Tata Chemical 13/4 13/6 13/4 13/6
Tata Oil 68/8 66 67 (Ex Div)
Wimco 278/12

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 111/14
Central Bank New 99/4 99/8
Central Coupon 23 22/8 24

HAPUR MARKETS STEADY

HAPUR, Aug. 29.

FOOD GRAINS: Markets continue steady. The acute food shortage all over the country would not let any decline in prices in near future. Recent rains have improved standing crop condition. Local arrivals during the week under review were nil. 21500 mds of barley and some thousand maunds of peas were despatched to deficit districts in the east. The latest stock position in Hapur is summarised as follows: wheat 90 gram 9 barley 615 peas 108 maize 28 and bejhar 9 khatties.

Current prices in the local market are: wheat 22 to 24 gram 16 barley 13/12 maize and bajra 12 juwar and guwar 11 peas ready 14/4 khatties 14/12. Rationed grain rates are: wheat 13-4 gram 4 barley 5 atta 3-1/4 second 4 seers per rupee.

Pulses particularly arhar has recorded some decline. This is due to complete blockade of exports and to the stern warning given by the U.P. Govt. against further rise in the prices. Arhar is now quoted at 14/4. Earlier a fortnight back it had touched 16 per maund. Urd and moong are respectively quoted at 22 and 17/4.

GUR:—

The market remained quietly steady Ready is quoted at 21 and bilticut at 26. Exports during the week totalled about 12,000 mds and the local stock is reduced to about 30,000 mds.

OILSEEDS:—For most of the period oilseeds market remained steady, but towards the close conditions are reacting rather bearishly in sympathy with other commodity markets. Current prices are: Sarson 26 yellow 27 taraseed 23 Oil 66 Oilcake 9 Groundnut 16/8 cottonseed 15/8.

OATS:—Forward business in oats was resumed here on Monday last. Since then conditions remained highly erratic. The market on Monday opened at about 10. By Tuesday afternoon it had shot up to 11/11/6. For the next two days conditions remained more or less quiet but since yesterday there has been a very steep fall in prices. It is presently quoted at 10/14. These heavy fluctuations are accounted for speculative activities.

BARDANA:—After a very quiet course of about a fortnight, the market has now developed a definitely bearish undertone. This is due to many factors including bumper jute crop expectations, and sellers keenness to get off due to uncertain trade conditions and the growing fears of future insecurity. Asuj is now quoted at 79/6 and January at 86/8.

BULLION:—During the first half of the week under review the market moved in narrow limits keeping a steady phase. But since yesterday conditions point to a definite reverse of the course and prices have fallen down. Gold has reacted more bearishly than silver and has to some extent pulled down the latter with it. On Friday last silver was quoted at 170/10 and gold at 111/12 Highest during the week touched 171/12. Presently silver is quoted at 169/12 and gold at 110/4. Speculative activity was on a smaller scale.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

ellers Eager Owing To Absence Of Demand From Mills

The Patel Cotton Co., Ltd. has issued the following weekly report:

The downward movement of cotton prices in New York was further extended during the week, active futures contracts showing net losses of 70 to 48 points. The main restraining influence in the market has been the scarcity of dollars abroad and the latest British sterling move detrimental to American cotton export prospects. The difficulties of convertibility of Sterling into Dollars will doubtless, embarrass most foreign buyers holding Sterling balances.

Some disappointment, earlier in the week, with regard to continued dryness in the western section of the Belt stimulated some buying. However, the week-end reports of rain in drought-stricken areas induced heavy liquidation and some hedging. This, coupled with apathetic trade demand, caused a sharp reaction in prices.

The mid-August ginning report has been issued by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce showing ginnings of 324,000 bales as compared with 284,000 bales in 1946 and 232,000 in 1945 for the corresponding period.

Generally speaking, the world cotton supply and distribution outlook cannot be regarded as bearish. The current consumption is slightly below the pre-war figure. Nevertheless, it far exceeds the present annual production. According to the report prepared by the Food and agricultural Organisation, the world carryover at the end of 1946-47 cotton year is estimated at 17,500,000 bales, while world production of raw cotton in that season approximated 21,500,000 bales compared with an average yield of 30,000,000 bales in the years 1934-38. On the other hand, world consumption of cotton for 1946-47 is put at 27,900,000 bales equivalent to about 95p.c. of the 1934-38 average. The report adds that it appears likely that world production of cotton in 1947-48 will amount approximately to 25,000,000 bales.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Even though the Government of India has lent its support by commencing purchases of limited cotton at Sewri, the Indian Cotton Contract has remained buried slightly below the floor. The Government of India has granted permission for trading the new crop, but official trading has not commenced as the application to the Government of Bombay has not been made by the East India Cotton Association Ltd. It is, however, understood that there will be no delay on the part of the Government of Bombay if the East India Cotton Association Ltd. can decide upon the exact nature of futures contract. Some 140 members of the Association have sent a requisition to the Board and an Extraordinary General Meeting has been convened on 29th inst., to look into the suggested modifications of the Hedge Contract. Any modification in the contract must take its own time and in the meantime, it seems only probable that the trade will find it expedient to go ahead with the existing hedge contract.

The Pakistan Government has permitted (i) free exports till 30th November and (ii) trading in new crop with existing floors and ceilings pending further consideration.

Following suit, the Government of India have decided that free export of cotton, originally allowed upto the end of August, shall continue till 30th November 1947. Some quarters, however, expect that Government will permit free export in the coming season as long as a target of 11 to 12 lac bales is reached.

The Textile Commissioner has instructed purchasing Agents to refrain from purchasing cotton produced in the Nizam's Dominions.

In the spot market at Sewri, exporters seem to await enunciation of Government policy for the ensuing crop and demand is generally slack. There are eager sellers to Government. In the absence of demand from mills and merchants.

Sufficient rains have fallen in most districts, and a crop crisis which once seemed imminent in Gujerat and Katnlawar has been averted. The condition of the standing crop has improved considerably and an immediate break with clear sunshine is now necessary for healthy growth.

We have received from our Karachi office the following telegram dated 28th inst.:—

"Weather favourable to standing crop with scattered beneficial showers in Sind. Demand all round slack. Prices new crop Sind staples erratic due to nervousness over communal tension. No offering Punjab styles crop 1947-48."

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET FIRM

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.

Chicago Grains were firm under the leadership of wheat reflecting unfavourable European food situation, the higher mid-August parity prices and the good export flour business during the past several days.

Sept.	2.55-1/4 to 2.55-1/2
Dec.	2.55
March	2.54
May	2.51-1/4

NO PRICE CONTROL FOR SIND DESHI COTTON

The Textile Commissioner, Government of India, in a press note, says: With reference to the press note issued from Delhi on 30th August, 1947, formulating the new cotton policy of the Government of India for the season 1947/48 and schedule of raw cotton prices issued on the 31st August 1947, it is desired to make it clear that Sind Deshi cotton is now not subject to any price control.

Police Break Up London Meeting

LONDON, August 31 (Reuter): For the third consecutive Sunday night, the police were out in London's east end to-night to quell disturbances over the British League of Ex-Servicemen—said to include former members of Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists.

Anticipating another near riot which resulted from last Sunday's League meeting when knuckle dusters, fireworks and stones were introduced by Leaguers and their opponents, the police broke up the meeting after 15 minutes and dispersed the crowd in the district where many of London's poorer Jews live and where there is a strong Communist element.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.
B. C Rates T T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.
London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months.
London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th 12th Months.
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Months
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Months.
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Months
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Months.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Months.
London Banks 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th Months.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th months.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Months.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Months.
New York and Montreal B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Selling T. T. D D Rs. 332 1/4.
Banks Buying T T Rs. 330
Banks Buying D. D. N. Y. Rs. 329. Montreal Rs 328 3/4 under L/C.
Banks Buying D. D N Y Rs. 328 3/4 Montreal Rs 328 1/2 not under L/C
Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 3650
Paris Banks Buying T T. Fcs 3650
Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T D D Fl. 79.
Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. —.
Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 84
Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157.
Burma Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs 100 1/2
New York London Cross Rate 4.02 15/16 to 4.03 1/16.
London Discs 3 Months 17/32 pc. London Discs 6 Months 9/16-5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 pc. Bank of England Rate 2 pc.
Money:—Call 1/2 pc 3 Months 1-2 pc. 6 Months 3/4 pc. 12 Months 1 1/4 pc.
Tone.—Easy.

Increased Hedge Selling Against New Crop On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

The market was unsettled by unusually early liquidation of nearby October contract prior to the first notice day, beneficial rains in much of the western belt together with increased hedge pressure against new crop movement. Prices rebounded at times on mill and replacement buying reflecting the belief that the market had been oversold on rain reports, but the upturns encountered increased offerings. With the second official production estimate less than a fortnight away the market's trend is again likely to be dominated by forthcoming private estimates. Some quarters believe that the next Government forecast will be in the neighbourhood of 12 million bales with some central belt areas expected to show an increase over the August 8d estimate. The majority of cotton shippers continue pessimistic over export prospects for this season due to the British dollar crisis, unfavourable European crop developments, which will give food imports preference and lower priced foreign growths. On the other hand, some believe that with greater facilities for private trading with Germany and Japan in the offing, movement of cotton to these countries may be expected.

YEN EXCHANGE TO BE FIXED SOON

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (Reuter).—Usually reliable sources today reported that the exchange rate of the yen will soon be fixed at about 130 to the United States dollar.

Immediately before the war the value of the Yen was four to the dollar. With the arrival of the occupation forces the yen was fixed at fifteen to the dollar, on an unofficial basis and for the troops only.

With the issue of military vouchers by both British and American forces, in an effort to curb black market activities, the yen rate was revised to fifty to the dollar.

The Japanese periodical, "current economy of Japan," put the "true value" of the yen in Tokyo in July this year at 148 to the dollar, while the black market rate ranged from 100 to 150 yen to the dollar.

A. I. C. C. TO FORMULATE FUTURE POLICY AT BOMBAY SESSION

Will Re-examine Situation In Light Of Political Changes

BOMBAY, Sept. 1 (UPI): Consideration of the future of the Congress Organisation in the light of recent political chaangeover is the most important item on the agenda of the forthcoming meetings of the All India Congress Committee to be held in Bombay from September 25 to 28—learns the United Press of India.

Since the transfer of complete power which had been the principal aim of the Congress organisation has now materialised, a number of other vital issues have loomed large before this national institution viz: the policy and programme now it should follow in the new political set-up, the relations of the several groups now functioning within the larger framework of the Congress with the parent organisation and the arrangements to be made with regard to the implementation of various constructive activities so long advocated by the Congress.

The controversy regarding the existence of groups inside the Congress it may be recalled assumed new piquancy recently following criticism by the Socialists against the policy of the High Command has culminated in an open challenge to them by the General Secretary, Mr. Shanker Rao Deo to walk out of the Congress. A clear mandate on this vital but controversial issue, it is pointed out, has become necessary at this stage. Although a decision can be made only by the AICC where a stormy debate is expected on this point, the general feeling among the bulk of Congress men appears to be not to encourage any group within the Congress which finds itself unable to adhere strictly to the letter and spirit of Congress policy and programme.

Enquiries by the United Press of India at the Provincial Congress Committee office reveal that the forthcoming AICC session will be stripped of the usual pomp and show. There will be no construction of pandal, no processions nor will there be any celebrations usually associated with such sessions. According to the pesent arrangements, the AICC meeting will be held in one of the spacious city hall—in all probability the Cowasji Jehangir Hall where no visitors will be allowed. "Our instructions from the AICC office", said the General Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee to the United Press, "is to make the AICC session simple and businesslike affair. All usual demonstrations usually associated with such meetings will therefore be scrupulously avoided."

The Provincial Congress Presidents and Secretaries who shall also meet the Provincial Premiers in special conference on the eve of the A.I.C.C. meeting—will it is understood, chalk out a definite programme for closer co-operation between the Provincial Congress Governments on the one hand, and between the Governments and the people on the other.

The United Press of India further gathers that the local Municipal Corporation is contemplating according a civic reception to the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru; the Deputy Premier Sardar Patel; the President of the Consembly; Dr. Rajendra Prasad and other prominent Congress leaders who will assemble in the city on the occasion of the A.I.C.C. meeting.

Miners Refuse To Return To Work

LONDON, Aug. 31 (U.P.A.): Grimethrope coal-miners who set off Britain's wildcat coal strike, to-day refused to return to work despite pleas by the British Government officials coupled with the warning that the nation's summer coal losses were approaching 1,000,000 tons.

Grim Yorkshire coal fields were the scene of a drama as miners travelled in groups through warm sunshine from their homes in small towns and villages around Doncaster and Barnsley to listen to appeals of their union leaders and government emissaries. Fuel Minister, Emanuel Shinwell, riding to one meeting at South Elmsall, in an old taxicab spoke for over three hours with a plea that the "nation is hanging by a thread." He won over the important Prickley colliers—the first to get out in sympathy with 2,600 Grimethrope miners—in what was a virtual triumph of personal prestige. But, he conceded that while the Grimethrope strikers stay out there is little chance of full production, vital to the national recovery. Shinwell warned that the country's entire recovery programme has been imperilled by the spread of the strike to over 16,000 miners with 10,000 mine clerks now threatening to join the walk-out.

SURAT, Sept. 1 (API.) The thirty-days old strike in the Jari industry of Surat has come to an end following an agreement reached between the factory owners and the Jari workers to discuss the justification of the thirty rupees wage cut recently enforced.

NEWS IN BRIEF

KARACHI, September 1, (UPI): It is learnt that the Government of Sind have abolished certain jobs which were created during the war. This would effect a saving of Rs. 20,00,000 per annum.

LAHORE, September 1, (UPI): It is officially stated that there is no truth in the report that the Sikhs' religious shrine at Nankana Sahib had been attacked by rioters. It is emphasised that there has been no trouble of loss of life or property.

KARACHI, August 30, (UPI): The total number of refugees from the East Punjab to the West Punjab is estimated at four to five lakhs, according to reports received by Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Home Member of the Pakistan Government.

KARACHI, August, 30 (UPI): The Sind Minorities Association has decided to open a Relief Centre for the benefit of Muslim refugees from the Punjab. Volunteers of this Association will receive Muslim refugees at the railway station to remove them to the Relief Centre where they will be housed, fed and clothed.

KARACHI, August 30, (UPI): Begum Haroon, wife of the late Sir Abdullah Harron has donated Rs. 5,000 for the relief of Muslim sufferers in the Punjab.

A meeting of Muslim women held yesterday formed a committee to collect funds for the Muslim sufferers in the Punjab.

MUTT AND JEFF—It's A Cinch Jeff Never Majored In Mathematics

By BUD FISHER

I HOPE JEFF WON'T MIND MY SLEEPING HERE FOR THE NIGHT!
HE WON'T KNOW THE DIFFERENCE HE'S FAST ASLEEP!
Z-Z Z-
MUTT!- I SEE SIX FEET!
GO TO SLEEP! THERE ARE ONLY FOUR! YOURS AND MINE!
ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR! — I GUESS YOU'RE RIGHT, MUTT!
THERE ARE ONLY FOUR!
TWO TIMES ONE IS TWO, TWO TIMES TWO IS FOUR, TWO TIMES FOUR IS -?
-????
Z
Z Z Z

Jyoti Centrifugal, Borehole, Deepwell and Force pumps are built by Jyoti Ltd. upon the two basic principles of sound engineering and sturdy construction, and ensure smooth, reliable service over a long period of years.

In use by Agriculturists, Municipalities, Water Works, Sewage Stations, Industrial Concerns, Government and Semi Government Organizations, Farm Owners, Etc.

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JYOTI LTD. BARODA

AL.—470

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Electrical Engineer for Power House in Sind. Apply B. R. Herman & Mohatta Ltd., Fort, Bombay. 6834

Wanted qualified Nurses with general Nursing or Maternity training and Compounders. Pay according to qualification. Apply sharp with testimonials and terms to the Secretary, Hindu Surat Charity Fund Hospital, Surat. (5056)

Wanted A Science Graduate for Shri Rajodharji High School, Halvad, capable of teaching Science and Mathematics up to the Matric Class. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. The grade is Rs. 50-5-2-80-5-1-100-5-1-115 with dearness allowance and pension benefit. A higher start in the grade may be given according to qualifications and experience. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications, previous experience etc., to the Director of Education, Dhrangadhra State, Dhrangadhra. 5035

Wanted an Assistant Controller of Accounts for Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company, Limited, Tatanagar, in the grade Rs. 750-50-1,000 plus usual allowances. Candidate should preferably be a Chartered Accountant or an Incorporated Accountant. Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience and salaries drawn should reach the Chief Personnel Officer, Tata Locomotive and Engineering Co., Ltd., Telco Works P. O., Tatanagar, B. N. Rly., on or before 15th September, 1947. 5034

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry Within short period. Apply prospectus. Dental Training Institute P. B. 91, Jamnagar. 6598

Secure jobs, enroll at once. Saraswathi Commercial Institute, Parel. Imparts expert training Diploma Courses, Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy, etc. Charges moderate. 6883

ISEC Homestudy Courses. Pass recognised examinations in every branch of Engineering, Technology, Commerce, Competitive, Cambridge and Actuarial. Your chance to qualify under India's ablest Professors. Careers Advisory Bureau. Get your free "Successful Careers" (forword by Sir M. Visvesvaraya) from Secretary, Post Box 1173-Y, Bombay, 1, Mentioning Profession interested. 6785

BUSINESS FOR SALE

An established Export-Import House with several Foreign Agencies and holding high class goods of over three lacs which are barred from future imports, is for sale as a going concern. Those interested please contact (no brokers) Box No. 6886, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Diamond, Emerald Jewellery purchased at better price. Before selling please write, 'Phone 24276 or see 10 to 12 and 3 to 6. Sunday closed. Chunilal Company, 17, Dhanjee Street, opposite lane to Mumbadevi Fountain, Bombay 3. 6790

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available ex-Stock American Electric Gramophones from Rs. 180/- Fluorescent tubes and reflectors Electric lamps all standard voltages and types from 15 watt to 1000 watts, C.T.S cables all sizes, good discounts for quantities. Apply Box No. 3985 "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, hereby notifies that the time and date fixed for receipt of tenders for supply of battened, ledged and braced shutters (without frames) for doors and windows, invited through public notices, have been extended to 14-30 hrs. of 10th September, 1947. 5057

NOTICE

WANTED a full-time Physical Instructor in the scale of Rs. 45-5-115-e.b.-6-175 plus Bombay Compensatory and dearness allowances at the rates sanctioned. A higher starting pay upto Rs. 80/- in the sanctioned scale may be allowed, according to qualifications and experience.

AGE LIMIT—25 years

QUALIFICATIONS—A graduate of Arts or Science with the Physical Education Diploma of the Physical Education Institute, Kandivli, or equivalent qualifications.

DUTIES—To conduct the Physical Training of undergraduate classes and to do such other work as may be allotted by the Principal.

Women also may apply. Those in service should apply through their immediate superiors.

Application form, etc., to be obtained from the Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay 1. An envelope stamped with 2½ annas stamps should accompany an enquiry.

Last date 10th September, 1947.

(5000)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE M.S.M.S.I. RAILWAYS JOINT SERVICE COMMISSION, MADRAS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts on the M.S.M. and S.I. Railways. All appointments are temporary in the first instance.

2. Details regarding approximate number of vacancies available, communal Reservation, Pay, Qualifications, Age limit, etc. are given below for each category. In the case of applications from Scheduled Caste candidates, the upper age limit will be three years more than that specified below against each category. The following abbreviations have been used:—

N.B. for Non-Brahmin Hindu.
B. for Brahmin.
S.C. for Scheduled Caste Hindu.
A.I. for Anglo-Indian or Domiciled European.
M. for Muslim.
O.M.C. for Other Minority communities, i.e., Indian Christian, Parsee or Sikh.

3. QUALIFICATIONS.

"Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent" means:—

(i) Candidates who are declared eligible for College Course and/or Public Service;
or (ii) Passed Junior Cambridge or European Middle School;
or (iii) Matriculation; or Army, Navy or Air Force Certificates declared by the Government as equal to Matriculation".

FOR M. & S. M. RAILWAY.

Category I. SERGEANT (WATCH & WARD)—1.

(N.B.M. or O.M.C.) Pay Rs. 42½-2½-55. Must be pensioned Indian Military Officer, able to read and write English. Age between 45 and 50 years on 1-9-1947. The candidate should have good personality and physique and must be able to control staff under him.

Category II. HINDUSTANI MUNSHI—1.

Unreserved. Pay Rs. 40-2½-50. S.S.L.C. or Matriculation. Candidate must be Secondary Grade Trained and be able to teach Hindustani up to Standard IV in Arabic and Devanagiri Scripts. No strict age limit, but those under 40 years of age preferred.

Category III TEMPORARY DRAFTSMEN-SURVEYORS—16.

N.B. 6; B. 2; SC. 3; M. 2; AI. 2; OMC. 1. Pay according to qualifications. B.E. Rs. 155/- fixed; Engineering College Diploma holders Rs. 140/- fixed; Upper Subordinates or L.C.Es. of Engineering College, Guindy, Rs. 100/- fixed; Lower Subordinates Rs. 62-8/- fixed. Age 18 to 24 years on 1-9-1947.

Category IV. SUB. ASSISTANT SURGEONS—2.

N.B. SC. or M. Pay Rs. 76-4-80-5-120. Candidates must be Medical Graduates or D.M.S. or Licentiate Medical Practitioners. Candidates who have had training in House Surgency will be preferred. Age not more than 30 years on 1-9-1947.

Category V. MIDWIFE—1.

N.B. SC. or M. Pay Rs. 42½-2½-55. Must possess Government Diploma in Midwifery. Age not more than 30 years on 1-9-1947. Candidate who has worked in a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre will be preferred.

Category VI. MALARIA LABORATORY ASSISTANT—1.

Unreserved. Pay Rs. 60-5-80. Candidates must have had previous experience in Malaria Laboratory work and should be thoroughly acquainted with identification of adults and larvae of Anopheline Mosquitoes and the dissection of adult mosquitoes. Age not more than 35 years on 1-9-1947. Candidates well-versed in the use of microscope will be preferred.

Category VII. ASSISTANT SCHOOL MISTRESSES—8.

AI. only. Pay Rs. 70-2½-85. Should possess European High School or Secondary School Leaving Certificate and Middle Grade Teachers' Training or Secondary Grade Teachers' Certificate. Preference to those with Needle Work, Domestic Science, Physical Training or Music Certificates. No strict age limit but those below 40 and without encumbrances preferred.

Category VIII. APPRENTICE FIREMEN—15.

N.B. 5; SC. 4; M.2. AI. 2; OMC. 2. Pay Rs. 27-1½-30. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Height 5 ft. 5 in. Eyesight normal without glasses. Candidates residing in or near the areas served by the Hubli Railway District only are required. Age 16 to 20 years on 1-9-1947.

Category IX. PROOF-READER—1.

Unreserved. Pay Rs. 35-2½-70. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent with minimum of 3 years experience in examining proofs in English and Telugu. Must be a Licentiate in Printing Technology of the Government School of Technology. Age below 25 years on 1-9-1947.

Category X. CIRCLE INSPECTORS —WATCH & WARD—3.

B. 1; SC. 2. Pay Rs. 100/- fixed per mensem during the period of probation for six months and Rs. 175/- fixed thereafter. Candidates should be graduates of recognised Universities, preferably with knowledge of Law. Active habits and good physique essential. Those with service in the Police Department preferred. Age below 30 years on 1-9-1947.

Category XI. "C" GRADE TICKET COLLECTORS—28.

(N.B. 10; B. 5; SC. 4; M. 3; AI. 4; OMC. 2) for Rayapuram, Bezwada, and Guntakal Districts. Pay Rs. 40/- fixed. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Height 5 ft. 5 in. Age between 18 and 25 years on 1-9-1947.

Category XII. "B" GRADE TICKET COLLECTORS—28.

(N.B. 10; B. 4; SC. 4; M. 4; AI. 3; OMC. 3) for Hubli District. Pay Rs. 42½-2½-55. Passed Intermediate in Arts or Science. Height 5 ft. 5 in. Age between 18 and 25 years on 1-9-1947.

Category XIII. ASSISTANT SIGNAL AND INTERLOCKING INSPECTORS—2.

AI. 1; NB. 1. Pay Rs. 76-3-91. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent with three years' training in any signalling workshops of a Class I Railway or of a Signalling Firm of repute. Candidates should also possess at least five years' experience in installation and maintenance of Modern Signalling plant (Mechanical and Electrical). Age not more than 30 years on 1-9-1947.

Category XIV. SUPERVISORS—17.

N.B. 6; B. 2; S.C. 3; M. 2; A.I. 2 O.M.C. 2. Upper Subordinates or L.C.Es. of the Engineering College, Guindy, or Lower Subordinates with adequate experience. Pay according to qualifications and experience in one of the four grades—(a) Rs. 125/-; (b) Rs. 110/-; (c) Rs. 100/- and (d) Rs. 76-3-91. Age 18 to 24 years on 1-9-1947 but may be relaxed upto 30 years in the case of experienced candidates.

Category XV. COMPOUNDER—1.

N.B. only. Pay Rs. 31/- (fixed). Age not more than 25 years on 1-9-1947. Candidates must possess a certificate of training and proficiency in dispensing granted by a recognised Government authority.

Category XV (a) CHIEF FIREMAN—1.

Unreserved. Pay Rs. 210/- fixed. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Fire service training and experience essential. Must have been holding responsible post preferably in charge of Fire Brigade for at least one year. To be in charge of all fire fighting and fire precautionary arrangements in the Mechnical Workshops at Hubli and to be responsible for the training and supervision of the fire brigade. Age not more than 40 years on 1-9-1947.

FOR S. I. RAILWAY.

Category XVI. ASSISTANT WATER WORKS SUPERINTENDENT—1.

N.B. only: Pay Rs. 44-4-2-60 (Revised) Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Must have passed the Sanitary Inspector's Test and must have had at least one year's experience in water purification, chlorination and filter operation. Age below 30 years on 1-9-1947.

Category XVII. DRAFTSMEN (HIGHER)—6.

NB. 3; SC. 1; AI. 1; M. 1. Pay Rs. 100/- in scale Rs. 75-5-100. Upper Subordinates or L.C.Es. Men with previous experience or Surveyors preferred. Age 20 to 26 years on 1-9-1947.

Category XVIII. DRAFTSMEN (LOWER)—27.

NB. 13; SC. 6; AI. 3; OMC. 2; M. 3. Pay Rs. 50-2½-70. Lower Subordinates of Engineering College, or men with Lower Engineering Technical qualifications. Age 20 to 26 years on 1-9-1947.

Category XIX. SUB-INSPECTOR (SUPERVISOR) GRADE I—7.

NB. 3; OMC. 1; SC. 1; AI. 1; M. 1. Pay Rs. 100/- in scale Rs. 75-5-100. Upper Subordinates or L.C.Es. with experience of supervising works. No strict age limit, if the applicant has previous experience.

Category XX. SUB-INSPECTORS GRADE II—24.

NB. 11; M. 4; SC. 6; AI. 2; OMC. 1. Pay Rs. 50-2½-70. Lower Subordinates or Ex-Military Personnel who served as Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors in the Army and who possess the minimum educational qualifications. Age 20 to 25 years on 1-9-1947. Maximum age 26 years for Lower Subordinates.

NOTE:—For the above categories XVII, XVIII, and XX, the period of actual War Service, if any, will be deducted from the actual age of the candidates concerned.

Category XXI. MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN—1.

(Muslim). Pay Rs. 35-35½-1½-40. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Must have also passed the Madras Trade School Mechanical Engineering Examination or equivalent. Age 18 to 25 years on 1-9-1947.

Category XXII. COMPOUNDERS—2.

SC. 1; M. 1. Pay Rs. 35-35½-1½-40. Age not more than 30 years on 1-9-1947. Candidates must possess a Certificate of training and proficiency in dispensing granted by a recognised Government authority.

Category XXIII ASSISTANT SCHOOL MASTER—1.

SC. M. or OMC. eligible in the order of preference. Pay Rs. 35-35½-1½-40 (Revised). Higher Grade Trained Teacher's Certificate. Knowledge in handicraft necessary. Age below 35 years on 1-9-1947.

4. In addition to pay detailed above for each category, Dearness Allowance under the rules and an interim relief of Rs. 4/8/- p.m. (for so long as it is sanctioned) will be admissible. The scales of pay are likely to be revised on the basis of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations. Candidates selected as Sub-Inspector (Supervisor) Grade I and Sub-Inspectors Grade II against categories XIX and XX above, when posted to be in charge of open line sub-sections will be eligible for rent-free quarters. Selected candidates must be prepared to serve at any station on the respective Railways.

5. Applications should be made on the prescribed form obtainable at a cost of Re. 1/- from the Secretary, MSM|SI. Railways Joint Service Commission, 53, Gangadhareswarar Koil Street, Vepery, Madras 7, by writing to him by POST so as to reach him on or before 15-9-1947, enclosing a sufficiently stamped self-addressed envelope and a crossed Indian Postal Order for Rupee one, payable to the Paymaster and Cashier, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras. Requisitions for application forms and correspondence on the subject, should be addressed to the Secretary MSM|SI. Railways Joint Service Commission and not to the Paymaster and Cashier, M. & S. M. Railway. If Addressed to the latter, application forms will not be supplied. Also, money orders should not, under any circumstances, be sent when applying for application forms. Scheduled Caste candidates who are Hindus, need only send four one anna postage stamps in place of the crossed Indian Postal Order for Rupee One.

6. Ex-Servicemen can obtain application forms free of cost from the nearest Employment Office in Madras Presidency. They must also send their applications through the same office.

7. The applicant must clearly specify on his application form THE CATEGORY of the post applied for and the ADVERTISEMENT NUMBER. On completion, the application form must be sent by post to the Secretary, so as to reach him on or before 22-9-1947.

8. Unselected candidates will not be informed of the result of their applications. Letters from candidates asking for further information regarding their applications will not be replied to.

JSC. 47|ADV. 9.

Madras, dated
29-8-1947. 5055

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders in B. 2 (Item Rate) form will be received upto 4 p.m. on 19th September, 1947, in the undersigned's Office at Surat for the work noted below

Name of work	Amount.
Bombay-Ahmedabad Road-Surat-Sahol Sec.-Proposed diversion between Surat and Rander M. 214/5 to 277/6 (Asphalt surface).	80,000/-
Earnest money	800/-

Tender forms will be issued to intending Contractors on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy in the Office of the undersigned during Office hours on any working day, upto 17th September, 1947.

2. Every tender must be accompanied by chalan to be paid into Government Treasury.

3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

(Sd.) K. M. KANTAWALA,
Executive Engineer,
Surat & Broach Division.

Ex. Engr.'s Office.
P.W.D. Surat, 30-8-1947.

5058

G. I. P. RAILWAY

AUCTION SALE NOTICE

THE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION will sell by Public Auction at Kalyan Goods shed at 10 hrs. on 17th September, 1947 one lot of sand—weight 8 tons 9 cwt.—unloaded from wagon No. E.I.R. 21703 (excess load) booked under Invoice No. 37 of 10-6-47 ex Khadavli to Byculla—sender Gandhi & Sons—Consignee—The Bombay Sand Co. The acceptance of highest bid will be subject to the approval and confirmation of the Divisional Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V. T.

(5046)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. B-25600 for five shares Nos. 272996/273000 in the Reserve Bank of India originally issued in the name of Mr. FRAMROZE RATTONSHAW MOOS has been lost, stolen or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with Share Certificate in any way.

F. R. MOOS.
Shareholder.
6887

THE HIRJEE MILLS, LTD.

Fergusson Road, LOWER PAREL

TENDERS ARE INVITED in sealed cover till 8th September, 1947 for the following:—

(1) 2" M. S. Turned and Polished Shafts (English) with Stand Keyways 20 to 22 ft.—25 pieces. (2) 2" Ring Oil Padestals 30 Pieces (Heavy Type); (3) 2" C. I. Flanged Couplings shrouded Type. 18 Pieces. (4) W. I. Double Armed Split Pully 14" dia. x 12" face x 2" bore—24 pcs.

(5054)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES.

Office of the Regional Disposals Commissioner,

Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay

AMENDMENT to notice about disposal of Hospital Units made up of Unsued American Surpluses:—

Offers for Residual Medical Stores will be considered only from licensed dealers and stockists.

(5053)

PUBLIC NOTICES

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, LIMITED

NASIK

SALE OF LAND AT NASIK

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of seven large plots of land at Nasik, the property of the Royal Western India Golf Club, Ltd., situated on either side of the Trimbak-Nasik Road at its junction with the Bombay-Agra Road.

A general description of the Plots is:—

PLOT A: Having a frontage of approximately 600 feet length on the north to Sharanpur Road, with an area of 34,000 sq. yds., or thereabouts.

PLOT B: Having a frontage of approximately 600 feet length on the North to Sharanpur Road, with an area of 38,000 sq. yds., or thereabouts.

PLOT C: Bounded on the North by Plot A, bounded on the West by the proposed new road, bounded on the South by the Trimbak-Nasik Road and having access on the East to the Bombay-Agra Road with an area of 27,000 sq. yds., or thereabouts.

PLOT D: Bounded on the North by Plot B, on the North-West by the proposed new road, on the South by the Trimbak-Nasik Road with an area of 101,000 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

PLOT E: Bounded on the North by the Trimbak-Nasik Road, on the East by the Bombay-Agra Road, on the South by the Municipal Road leading from the Bombay-Agra Road and to the West by the proposed new road, with an area of 121,000 sq. yds., or thereabouts.

PLOT F: Bounded on the North by Trimbak-Nasik Road, on the East by the proposed new road, on the South by the plot known as Survey No. 1020 comprising the Nasik Golf Club House and Tennis Courts with an area of 132,000 sq. yds., or thereabouts.

PLOT G: The Club House building at the South side of the Golf Course together with its outbuildings, tennis courts and adjoining separate blocks of married quarters together with the land on which they stand having an area of 32,900 sq. yds., or thereabouts.

Separate tenders must be submitted in respect of each of the plots unless the tenderer desires to submit a tender in respect to the entire property, in which case he will submit one tender for all seven plots. Tenders will be received by the Secretary of the Club, Nasik, upto but not later than 6 p.m. on 1st October, 1947, and the envelopes enclosing such tenders should be marked "Sale of land" and should also bear the full name and postal address (in block letters) of the Tenderer.

Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of:—

1. In the case of Plot A—Rs. 4,000/-.
2. In the case of Plot B—Rs. 5,000/-.
3. In the case of Plot C—Rs. 3,000/-.
4. In the case of Plot D—Rs. 12,000/-.
5. In the case of Plot E—Rs. 15,000/-.
6. In the case of Plot F—Rs. 16,000/-.
7. In the case of Plot G—Rs. 6,000/-
8. In the case of a tender for the entire property—Rs. 61,000/-.

The deposit will be returned without interest if the tender is not accepted. Upon the date fixed for opening tenders, a successful tenderer will be required to deposit such further amount as may be required to make up 10% of his bid, and the total amount deposited by him with the Club will thereafter be held as earnest money.

A plan and the title deeds and conditions of sale can be seen at the Secretary's office, Royal Western India Golf Club, Ltd., Nasik, before the 30th Sept. 1947 on week days between 9 a.m. and 12 noon and between 5 and 7 p.m. and on Sundays between 9-30 and 11 a.m. All tenderers will be deemed to have notice of the conditions of sale.

Intimation of the date, time and place for opening the tenders will be sent by registered post to each tenderer at the address given on the envelope containing his tender at least seven days before the date fixed for the opening of the tenders. The posting of such intimation by registered post will be deemed to be effective service on the Tenderer and the Club will not be liable for non-receipt by the Tenderer of any such intimation.

The Tenderer or his duly authorised agent must attend at the opening of the tenders bringing with him the requisite amount to be deposited as earnest money.

Any applicant may have a copy of the plan and of the conditions of sale forwarded to him by post on application to the Secretary of the Club. A remittance of Rs. 10/0/0/ by postal order or the receipt for a money order for that amount must be sent with the application.

By order of the Committee,
J. W. STAINES,
Secretary.

(5023)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CLAIMS AND REFUNDS

WITH EFFECT from the 1st September, 1947, the office dealing with this work will be located in the Byculla Club.

Communications to—
THE DEPUTY CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER (C),
B. B. & C. I. Railway,
Byculla Club, Byculla.

(5043)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS in English are invited for the work of "CONSTRUCTION OF SUB-STRUCTURE (CEMENT CONCRETE PIERS AND ABUTMENTS) OF A HIGH LEVEL RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE MAHI RIVER BETWEEN SEVALIA AND TIMBA ROAD IN BOMBAY PROVINCE" at mile 33/263 feet on Anand-Godhra Branch of this Railway. The work is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 12 lakhs.

2. Tenders should reach the office of the Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, General Offices, Churchgate, Bombay, not later than 12/30 hours (I.S.T.) on Monday, 29th September, 1947.

3. Tender Documents together with schedule of approximate quantities can be obtained from the office of the Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay, during office hours on payment of Rs. 5/- only, which will not be refunded. Plans may be seen in the office of the Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, during office hours on any working day and will be supplied if required at Rs. 15/- per set.

4. Only tenders on the specified form will be accepted and tenders must be accompanied by complete Contract Documents.

5. Tenders will be opened at 12 hours on 30th September in the office of the Chief Engineer.

J. S. BEARCROFT
Chief Engineer.

Bombay, 30th August, 1947.

(5047)

THE RAVALGAON SUGAR FARM LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at "Construction House" Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1947, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1947 and to declare dividends on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation and who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from FRIDAY, the 26th September, 1947 to SATURDAY, the 4th October, 1947 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
WALCHAND & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.
RATANCHAND HIRACHAND,
Director.

Construction House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 21st August, 1947.

NOTE:—The Dividends, if sanctioned, will be paid at the Company's office at "Construction House", Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on and from Monday, 20th October, 1947, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register as on Saturday, the 4th October, 1947

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NOTICE

OWING to present sudden change in situation and circumstances beyond our control, necessary shifting of offices, employing new staffs, and due to the records destroyed there will be delay of more than six months to deal with the Loan Applications of our Certificate Holders. THE BRITISH TRADE BUILDERS, DHUN MANSION, VINCENT ROAD, BOMBAY 14. (5877)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISHWARLAL CHHAGANLAL MARFATIA, Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay, has contracted to sell transfer and assign absolutely to my client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim or demands in to upon or against the property either by way of mortgage, charge, lien, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, maintenance, lease, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at "SHANTASHRAM", 146, Versowa Road, Andheri, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, lying, being and situate at Ambivli, in the Bombay Suburban District, within the limits of Greater Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bearing Survey No. 11, Hissa No. 5, area 34½ Gunthas, and assessment Rs. 9-9-0 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Mingel Pascol D'Mellow, on or towards the West partly by 'Gurcharan' and partly by the property of Zujya Mingel Alvares, on or towards the North by the property of Andrew C. D'Mellow and on or towards the South by the Nalla.

Dated the 2nd day of September, 1947.

VASANTRAO S. PATIL,
Purchaser's Advocate.

(5048)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GRAINSHOP DEPARTMENT

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

QUOTATIONS returnable by 11 hrs. on 19th September, 1947, are invited on Railway's form for the supply of the following commodities from the merchants possessing the necessary trade licences.

For quantities, terms and deliveries and other conditions, please apply to the Asstt. Controller of Grainshops, Churchgate, Bombay, at any time during working hours.

Earnest Money amounting to 5% the total value tendered for should be deposited with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge, Bombay, and the receipt thereof attached to the tender form.

COMMODITIES

1. Pulses.
2. Spices.
3. Edible oils.
4. Salt.
5. Coffee seeds.
6. Onions.
7. Potatoes.
8. Firewood.

(5052)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIWAN SANWALSINGH HASSARAM KHUSHALANI MOTANPOTA, Sikh Inhabitant of Bombay, has contracted to sell, transfer and assign absolutely to my client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim or demands in to upon or against the property either by way of mortgage, charge, lien, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, maintenance, lease, easements or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at "SHANTASHRAM", 146, Versowa Road, Andheri, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, lying, being and situate at Dahisar, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Thana, bearing the following description.

Survey No.	Hissa No	Area	Assessment Rs.
119A	—	1 acre & 3 gunthas	9 8 3
120	1	1 acre & 39½ gunthas	17 4 0
120	7	10 gunthas	2 5 0
120	8	12½ gunthas	2 12 0
120	9	7 gunthas	1 10 0

and Non-Agricultural Survey No. 119B, area 18½ gunthas.

Dated the 2nd day of September, 1947.

VASANTRAO S. PATIL,
Purchaser's Advocate.

(5049)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ELIAS J. PEREIRA and Mrs. MARY ELIAS PEREIRA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

Property at Panch Pakhadi, Kolbad, Thana, in the City and registration Sub-district of Thana.

Survey No.	Hissa No.	Area A.G.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.
94	7	0-11 3/4	0 11 0
94	13	0 3	0 10 0
94	14	0 2 3/4	0 9 0
95	4	0 1 1/4	0 1 3
12	1	1 28 1/4	10 7 0
12	2	0 1 1/2	0 3 0
12	3	0 7 1/4	1 5 0
11	1	0 18	3 5 6
11	3	0 26	5 6 0
11	4	0 4	0 11 0
11	5	0 1 1/4	0 1 3
11	6	0 17	3 12 0
11	7	0 7 1/4	1 9 0
9-A	1/2	2 2 1/4	12 3 0
9	2	0 10	0 8 0
9	3	0 5 3/4	0 15 0
9	4	0 11 1/4	1 12 0
9	5	0 4 3/4	0 11 0
94	8	0 9	1 11 0
		7 12 1/4	

Dated this 29th day of August, 1947.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of 40 Sows and 60 youngsters TO-DAY, Tuesday, 2nd September, 1947 at 11-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Branch Military Farm, Kalyan on Bhiwandi Kalyan Road, about 2 furlongs off the main Bombay Agra Road by order of Manager, Military Farm Kalyan. On the same day at 10 A.M. (S.T.) at Main Farm Kalyan 2 Buffs. Terms cash and immediate delivery

BENNETT & CO.

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